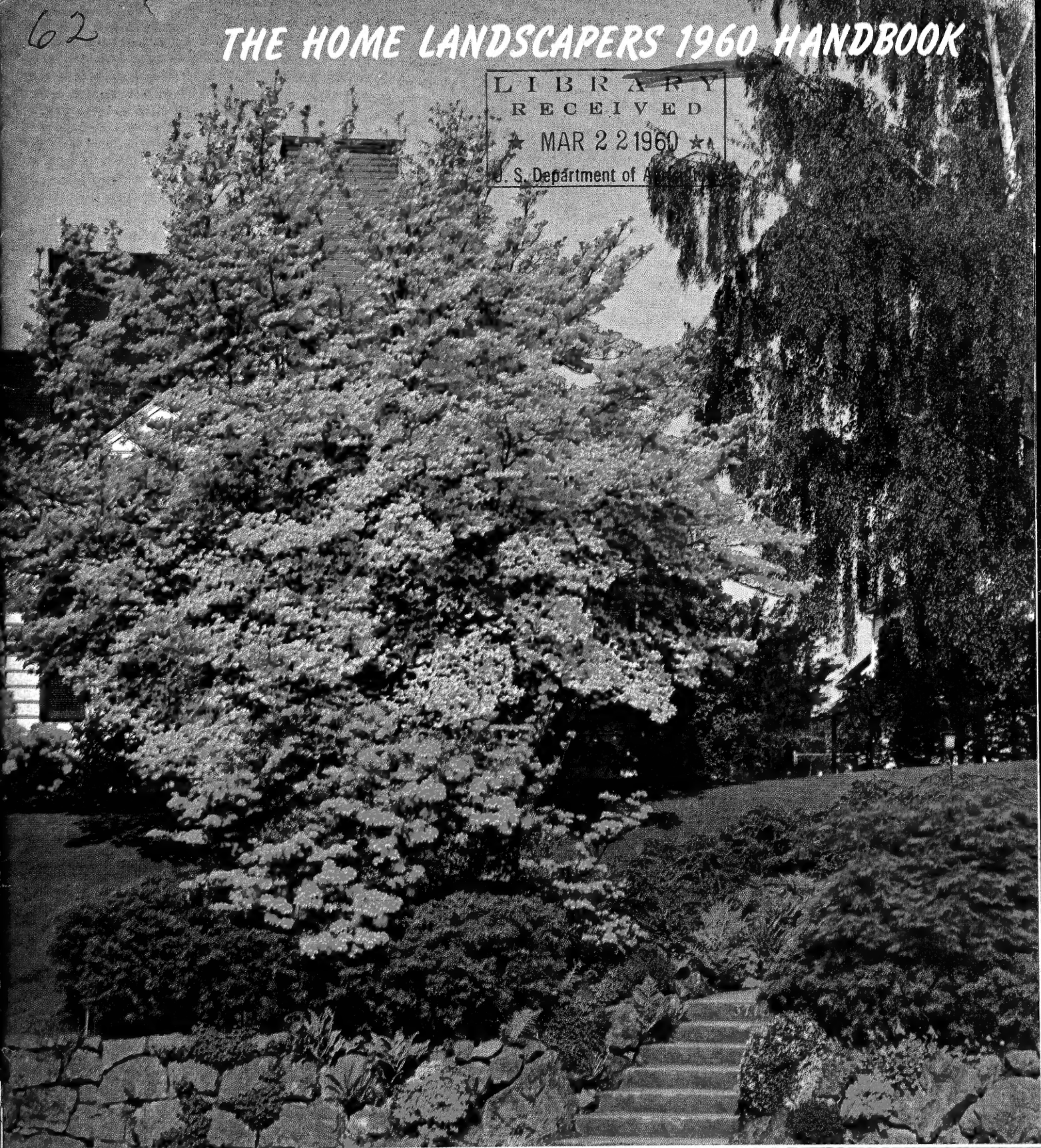


62
THE HOME LANDSCAPERS 1960 HANDBOOK

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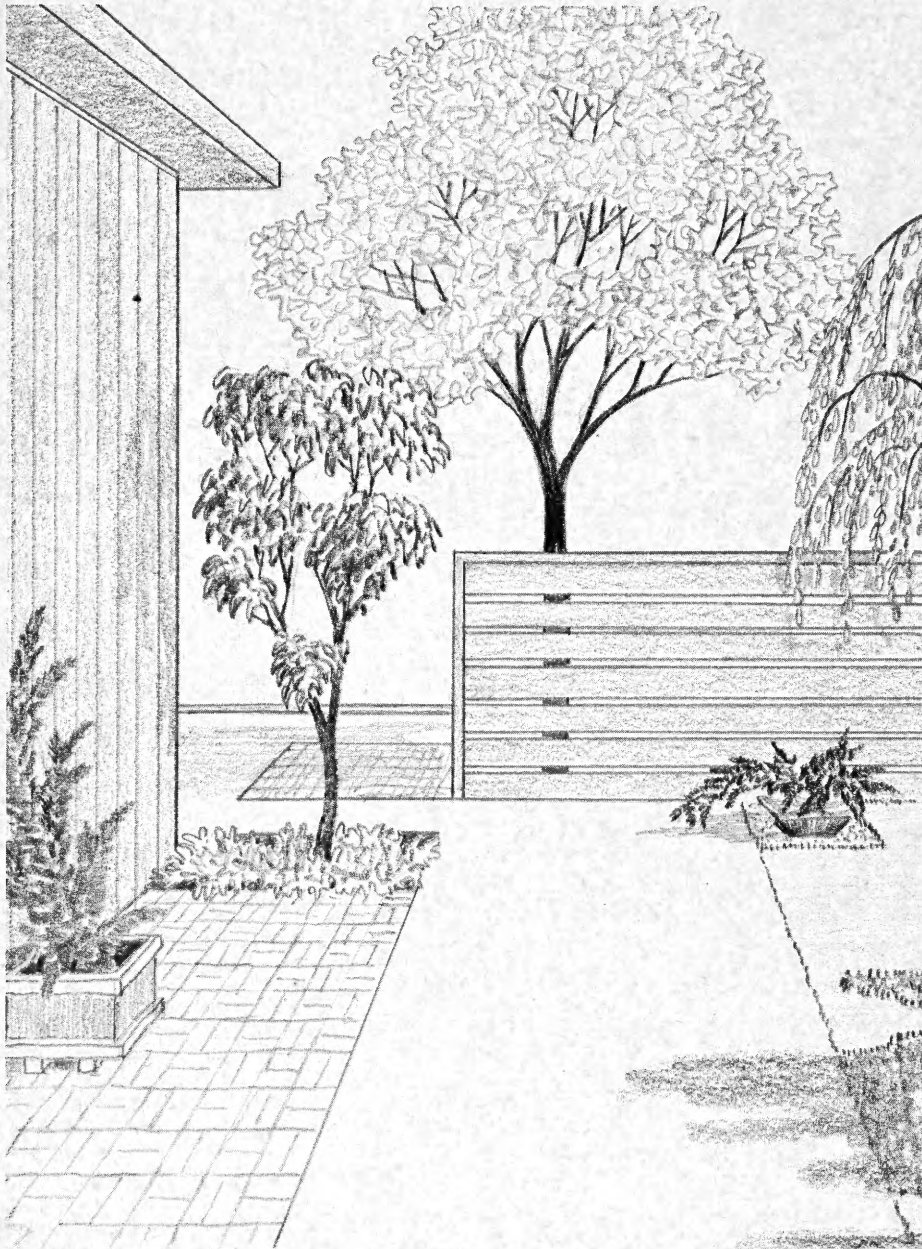
EVERT ASJES
ROSEHILL GARDENS

Growers of Fine Evergreens and Shrubs

9300 Holmes
KANSAS CITY 31, MISSOURI

Phone: JAcKson 3-2448

TO GET OFF TO A GOOD START . . . let us help you with the planting problems about your home. The illustration below is just one of several that appear in the Home Landscapers 1960 Handbook.



The entrance to your home should have a sense of enclosure about it. The partial seclusion suggested by the plant material and the small fence—which might also be a hedge—creates a comfortable feeling of “arriving” which your guests will surely appreciate. It is also a perfect setting for those last words between you and a parting friend. A shrub or two, a tree, a fence or hedge or a combination of these is all it takes to effect the necessary partial separation from the public street.

In this sketch you will notice a Redbud and Weeping Cherry beyond the fence. A Lilac appears at the corner with Ajuga beneath it. The low hedge on the right is the Convex-leaf Holly or a similar low shrub. And you might like to pot something for the added interest this can give.

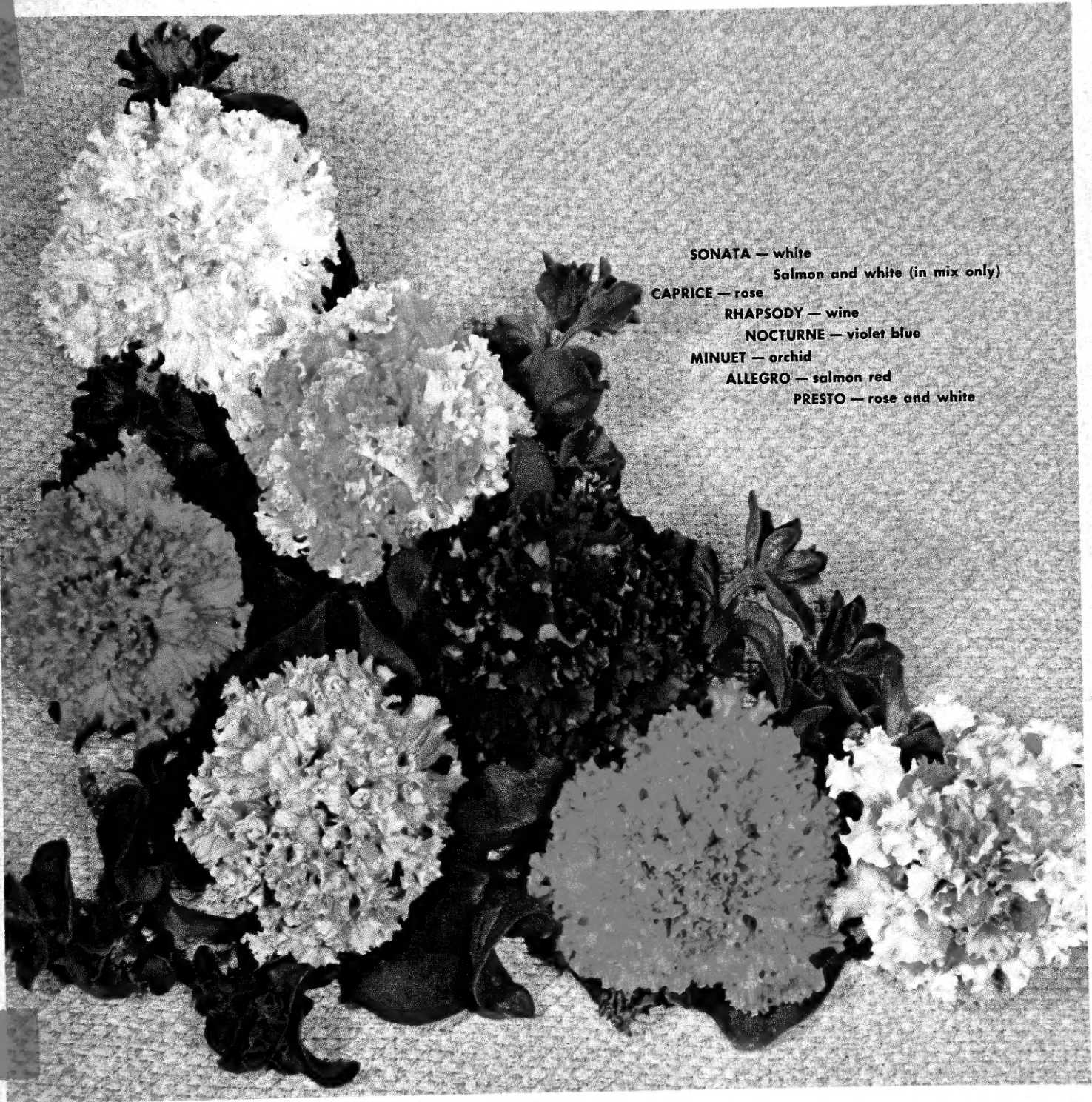
But this is just one way to do the job. Your ingenuity, the nature of your house or land may suggest many other solutions to this same problem.

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Petunias

The Glorious Doubles



SONATA — white

Salmon and white (in mix only)

CAPRICE — rose

RHAPSODY — wine

NOCTURNE — violet blue

MINUET — orchid

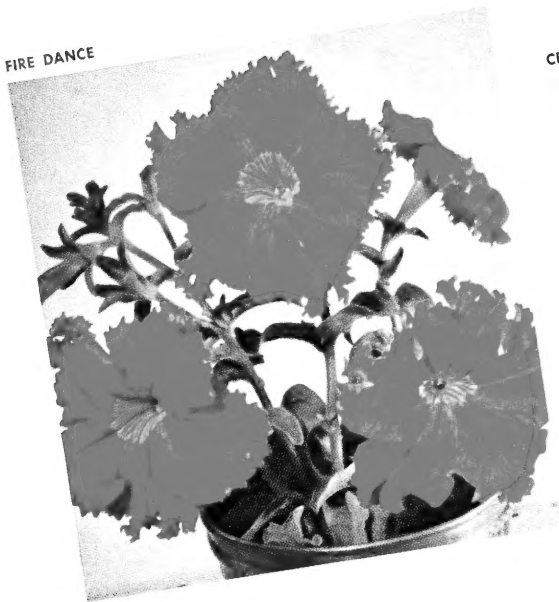
ALLEGRO — salmon red

PRESTO — rose and white

GLORIOUS MIXTURE

For accents of color in huge full double flowers grow these famous Pan-American varieties in mixture or separate colors.

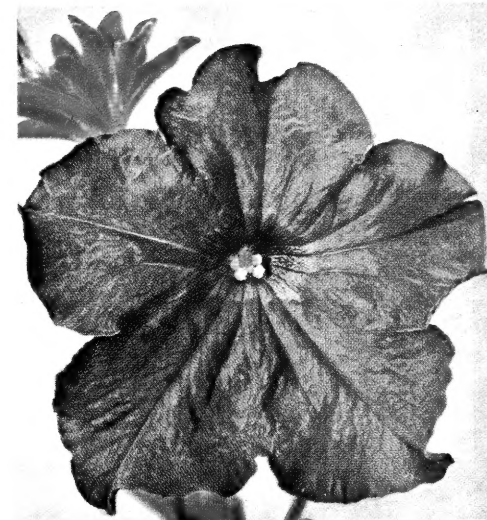
FIRE DANCE



CRUSADER



TANG

BLUE
MAGIC

WORLD'S FINEST PETUNIAS

No landscape is complete without accents of color best provided by petunias. These grandifloras, bred by Pan-American Seeds, Inc., of Colorado, are the most popular of all. Plant them for quick color in new landscape plantings or in borders or beds for magnificent masses of color over a long season.

GRANDIFLORAS

The large flowered single hybrids combine size and beautiful form with many flowers. Order by variety name. Other varieties available.

BLUE LACE — orchid blue
LAVENDER LACE — orchid lavender
TOREADOR — crimson

MAYTIME



BALLERINA



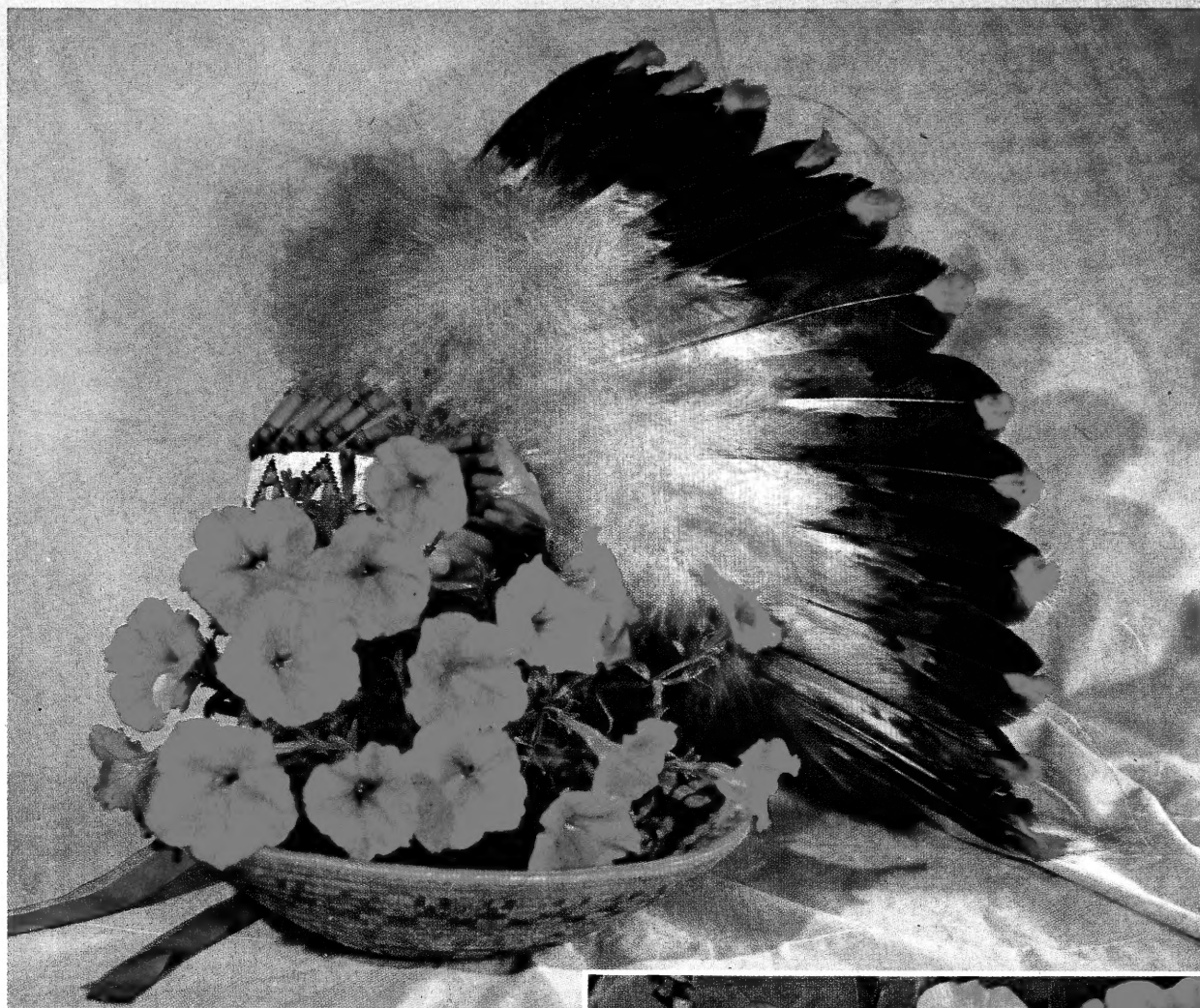
SABER DANCE



PRIMA DONNA

LA PALOMA





COMANCHE — Chief of the Multifloras

THE MULTIFLORA PETUNIAS

Thousands of medium sized blooms covering dwarf compact plants make this type indispensable for mass effect in the landscape planting.

All colors available — 13 varieties to choose from.

Mars	Linda	Aztec
Sioux	Mercury	Sugar Plum
Neptune	Satellite	Comet
Comanche	Paleface	Inca
	Venus	

POW-WOW





JUNIPER HETZI PHILADELPHUS AUREA JUNIPER HETZI

RED BARBERRY

**ANDORRA JUNIPER
SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE**

**ALPINE CURRANT
HEDGE**

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

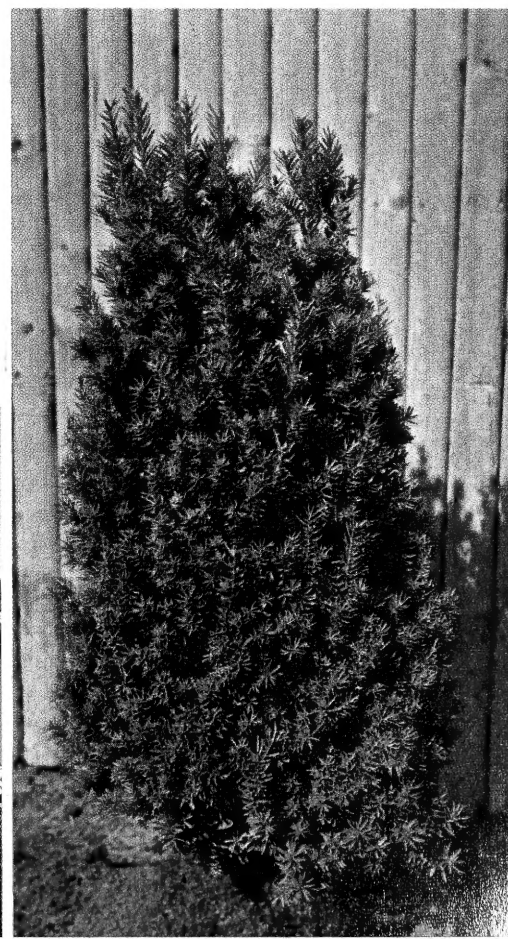
The coniferous or cone-bearing evergreens have come to be the most popular of all trees and shrubs for landscaping around our homes. The reasons for their popularity are easy to understand.

In the first place they are, as a group, built by Mother Nature to withstand adversity of soils and climate to a much greater degree than are broadleaved sorts. They resist dry air, dry soil, and summer heat better because their needles are constructed so to do. Secondly, they have come to be so highly favored by home gardeners because they offer so much variety of form and habit of growth. There are kinds that stay low, almost hugging the surface of the ground. There are others that mature near 18 and 24 inches. Still others can be relied upon where you need something 3, 4 or 5 feet tall. And there are even taller sorts.



PFITZER JUNIPER

HATFIELD YEW



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

SPREADING JUNIPERS

MUGHO PINES

UPRIGHT JUNIPER



NO MATTER how much you may like evergreens for planting around the home grounds, the best plan is to use the right proportion of them along with goodly numbers of deciduous trees and shrubs. The combination of the two groups makes for best-looking landscapes, as a rule.

CONIFEROUS

Thuja occidentalis 'Globe'; Thuja globosa (Globe Arborvitae). A bright green, globe-shaped variety of the American Arborvitae. The form, compact habit of growth, and small size and general neat appearance makes this plant popular as a foundation plant for the average small home.

Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidal' (Pyramidal Arborvitae). This variety is without a doubt the most popular of all the narrow, upright, columnar evergreens for home landscaping. The fern-like needles, which are the leaves, are carried most gracefully on the frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. The result is a dense, fine-textured, straight-up outline that is maintained year after year.

Thuja occidentalis nigra (Dark Green American Arborvitae). This variety of the American Arborvitae is noted for its dark green color, erect habit of growth and vigor.

Thuja occidentalis 'Ware'; Thuja occidentalis wareana (Ware; Siberian Arborvitae). Here is one of the most rugged of all arborvitae, a variety that produces strong, heavy, thicker-set side branches that are mounted with many more frond-like branchlets to give an almost solid, very dense, appearance. Upward growth is slower than the above two, also, the tree becoming more globe-shaped as a result.

Thuja orientalis 'Berckmanns'; Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Berckmanns Golden Arborvitae). Dwarf and very slow growing, with densely-packed golden yellow fronds of foliage.

FALSE CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki False Cypress). Low, globular habit, the soft, deep green foliage borne on dense, overlapping fronds. This is another small plant that is handy as an accent plant.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden'; Chamaecyparis aurea (Golden False Cypress; Golden Retinospora). The foliage of this fine plant is plume-like and golden yellow. From these characteristics it gets its name. It grows slowly in a broad pyramidal form to about 20 feet ultimately.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Graymoss'; Chamaecyparis pisifera veitchi (Graymoss False Cypress; Veitch False Cypress). The fine textured, feather-like foliage of this plant maintains its grayish green color throughout the year. Although this may ultimately grow to 20 feet its slow growth makes it a useful plant at a height of 6 to 8 feet.

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Plume'; Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa (Plume False Cypress; Plume Retinospora). Foliage like feathers covers this handsome, broadly pyramidal plant. Like the two above it grows slowly to form a striking addition to the landscape.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica 'Lobb'; Cryptomeria japonica lobbii (Lobb Cryptomeria). This Cryptomeria variety has lighter green leaves and is more dense than the species which is a highly regarded conifer much used in the gardens of Japan. It is compact as a young plant and becomes ultimately a magnificent, picturesque tree.

JUNIPERS, low growing forms.

Juniperus chinensis 'Hetzi Glauca' (Hetzi Blue Juniper). This one will grow fast for you into a medium spreading and somewhat ascending shrub to 5 feet or a little more. The foliage is a handsome blue green.

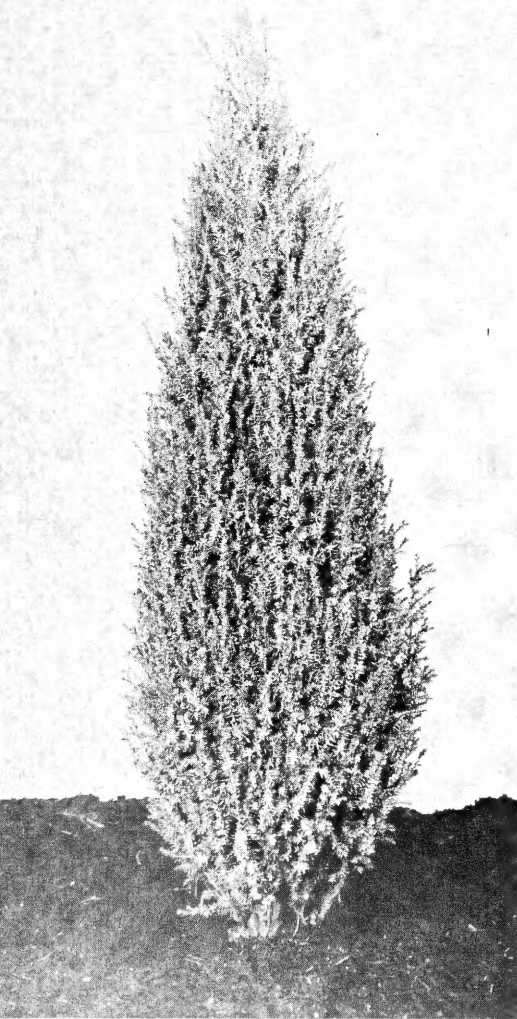
Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzer' (Pfitzer Juniper). The place of the Pfitzer-type junipers around the home and in the garden is anywhere that you may need something that grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and broad-topped, loose in outline. It is an important type in foundation plantings, for example, where it may be placed artfully to mask or soften the harsh lines of concrete walks, steps, porches or planters. Or you may use it in front of taller shrubs like lilacs and mockoranges.

Juniperus chinensis 'Blue Pfitzer' (Blue Pfitzer Juniper). One of the most serviceable and beautiful of evergreens in a group that is noted for both qualities from top to bottom. The Pfitzer junipers are especially valuable to the home gardener because of the natural-looking, most graceful way they carry their almost feathery boughs to heights between 2 and 3 feet, as a rule. This blue-foliaged form has the advantage of the clearer, more distinctive color.

Juniperus chinensis sargentii (Sargent Juniper). This one is a fine ground cover or foundation plant that we are always pleased to recommend. It is a wide spreading, gray foliaged shrub that attains a height of about 18 inches.

Juniperus horizontalis 'Bar Harbor' (Bar Harbor Juniper). Here is a low, spreading, rather fast growing Juniper with gray-green foliage. This is another good ground cover plant also useful about the foundations. These low, spreading forms are interesting when used in combination because of the color variations.

Juniperus horizontalis plumosa (Andorra Juniper). We think this variety to be among the very best of the creeping junipers. It is a selection from our native Creeping Juniper, a species that has clearly demonstrated its ability to withstand severest climatic conditions even far to the northward into Canada. Andorra juniper is very low-growing, its graceful plumed branches growing out in almost horizontal position, the branchlets rising to give an even, flat-topped appearance to the mat that it becomes. During the winter it takes on purplish tints.



UPRIGHT JUNIPER

ARBORVITAE

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). This is one of our favorite selections of the very hardy American arborvitae that extends, in its natural range, far northward into Canada, all the evidence one needs to prove its ruggedness, its ability to thrive in the gardens throughout our region. The habit of the variety is broadly upright, but not as dense as Pyramidal Arborvitae.

EVERGREENS

Juniperus sabina (Savins Juniper). Here is a fine juniper, an evergreen that should be considered as belonging to the low-to-intermediate height class. Though it is usually rather low in stature, the branches tend to rise in ascending fashion from the ground, thus giving it a more upright appearance than you would get from the Pfitzer types, for example.

JUNIPERS, tall growing forms.

Juniperus chinensis 'Column'; Juniperus chinensis columnaris (Column Juniper). If you need a fast growing columnar form in an evergreen plant, this one will do the job. It may ultimately attain a height of 15 feet and form, in the process, a fine column of gray-green foliage. Consider its useful height to be 6 to 8 feet.

Juniperus excelsa 'Spiny'; Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). The sharp pointed needle-like leaves account for the name of this symmetrical pyramid of blue-green foliage. 6 to 8 feet is the height at which it is most useful.

PINES

Pinus mugo mughus (Mugho Pine). Here is one of the most valuable and practical of all pines for the home gardener. It has a naturally dwarf, low habit such as can be seen in no other pine. Needles are dark green, usually 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in length, and are close-packed along the strong branchlets. By easy pruning, it may be induced to become thicker and always to stay lower, too, if you want it that way.

Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine). A big, beautiful species, the needles dark green, that rises to form a majestic, broadly pyramidal or oval-shaped crown which, at long distant maturity, usually flattens out handsomely near 40-60 feet. This is one that may be used most effectively for background purposes, for intermixing among deciduous shade trees, or out in bold specimen positions where space permits.

Pinus strobus (White Pine). One of the very hardiest in this group of useful, fast growing trees. You may expect it to grow to 80 feet or more in its life time. It is picturesque in age and handsome in its youth by reason of its soft, pale green leaves. We are pleased to recommend this tree for its ornamental qualities.

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). This species is one of the most outstanding, most usable and practical, of all the tree-type pines. It is a "light-toned" pine, the needles often blue-green or gray-green, and the bark showing bright burnt-orange or red-brown tones. The needles are interestingly twisted, and shorter than those of most other pines, too, characteristics that make the tree more appealing to many owners. It is somewhat more fitting in the average small-sized garden because of its smaller size.

Pinus thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine). One of the more striking of the large pines. The foliage is dark green and forms a suitable background for its large silvery buds. It frequently develops an irregular form and may attain a height of 80 feet or more in age. It is used extensively in Japanese gardens and is often dwarfed for picturesque effects.

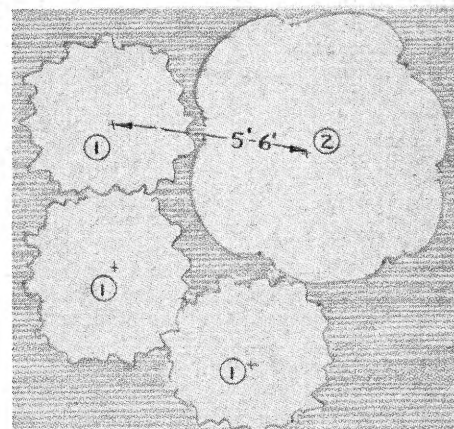
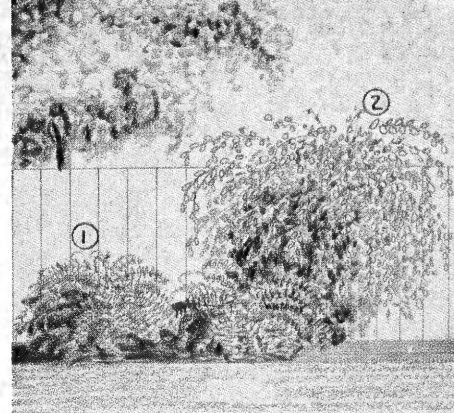
FIR

Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Douglas Fir). In the forests of Washington and Oregon this giant attains a height of 100 to 250 feet! We need not expect it to attain such size here but we can enjoy the pure symmetry of its narrow pyramidal form. This soft appearing, dark green tree is the ideal of all "Christmas Trees."

SPRUCES

Picea abies; Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce) Like many other conifers, this one also develops beauty in symmetry of form combined with bright, deep green foliage. It is vigorous, hardy and deserving of a place in our landscapes.

Continued next page



Similarity in the structure of plants used together results in harmony. Variations in leaf color, texture, flower color, size and form. Plants represented here are (1) *Abelia goucher* (page 5) and (2) *Cotoneaster parneyi* (page 8).



ANDORRA JUNIPER



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

There are many variations of green, for example. There are blue-greens, yellow-greens, dark greens and gray-greens. Too, there are some variegated types, and others with golden and yellow foliage. Though they are not noted for conspicuous flowers, it is entirely possible to use them for the all-year variations in color, nonetheless. What is more, the smallness of the needles of practically all of them gives a delicate, fine texture effect that enables the gardener to group them with shrubs of any other kinds.



CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA 'LOBBS'



BLUE
PFITZER
JUNIPER

SPRUCES — Continued

Picea glauca densata (Black Hills Spruce). Spruces, probably more so than any other evergreen, develop that almost classical upright, cone-shaped form that has always had so much appeal to home gardeners. And this rugged variety, extremely compact and slow-growing, is one of the best. The needles, short bluish-green to bright green, are dense, closely-set along the branchlets.

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). This is another sharp-needed beauty among the better kinds of spruces, with the outstanding conical-upright form most gardeners want. It is a very hardy species, too, ranging northward in its natural habitat into Wyoming. Use it for single specimens, group specimens, backgrounds, screens and the like.

Picea pungens 'Blue'; Picea pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce). Like the Colorado Spruce this is a tall, symmetrical spire and a worthy addition to any landscape if for nothing more than the striking blue color of the leaves.

Tsuga canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). Without doubt this tree is one of the most graceful of all conifers available. The slender, arching branches and fine texture contribute to this graceful quality. It does very well in a deep, moist soil and behaves well in a partially shaded location. It is dense enough to form an excellent free growing hedge, and responds well to shearing, too.

YEWS

Taxus baccata 'Spreading'; Taxus baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). The spreading variety of the English Yew is a handsome low plant with very dark green leaves. It is an excellent foundation plant—especially on the shady side of the house.

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew). This is the popular upright pyramidal form that shapes up into such a beautiful little tree. A very hardy plant, introduced from Japan, with dark green leaves borne upon somewhat spreading and ascending branches which give the plant a picturesque appearance.



HINOKI CYPRESS

Year round Beauty and texture

BERCKMANN'S ARBORVITAE

AUSTRIAN PINE

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE

Taxus cuspidata densiformis (Dense Yew). This is a very dense, rather low growing variety of the Spreading Japanese Yew. It is rated as one of the very best of the spreading types.

Taxus cuspidata 'Dwarf'; Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). This hardy little plant with deep green leaves forms an irregular mound 2 to 3 feet tall. Like other plants of similar size and form it is most useful as a foundation plant.

Taxus cuspidata var. (Spreading type of Japanese Yew). A bushy, spreading form that is highly prized for its rich dark green foliage that is handsome in all landscape situations. Its intermediate height makes it useful as a foundation plant, a part of the border planting or clipped as a hedge.

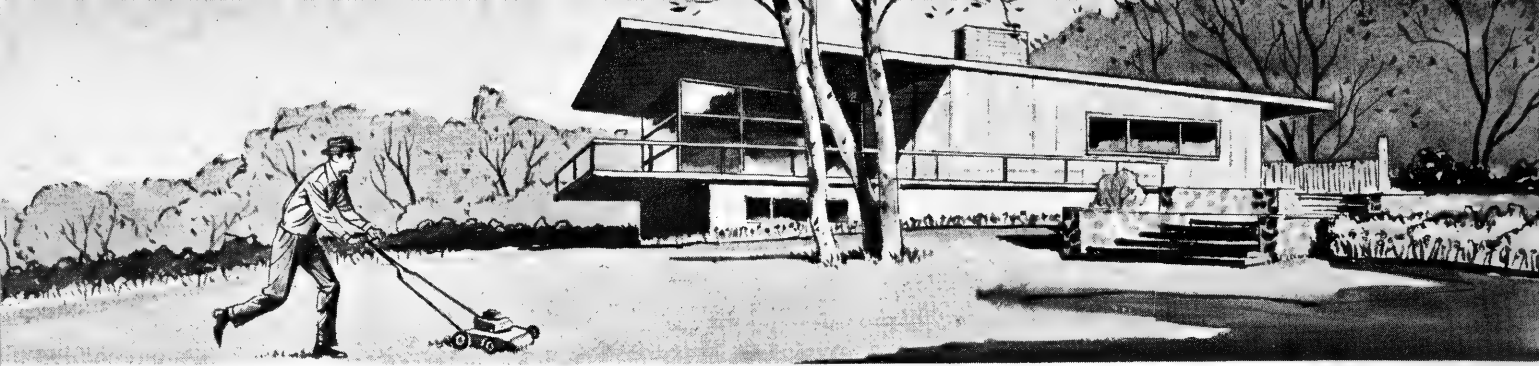
Taxus media 'Browns'; Taxus media browni (Browns Yew). This plant, developed from a cross between the English and the Japanese Yew, partakes of the fine qualities of each and develops into a fine vase form. This vigorous shrub also is of dark green color.

Taxus media 'Hatfield'; Taxus media hatfieldi (Hatfield Yew). If you need a compact, upright plant of vigorous growth, this one will fill the bill. The ascending branches of dark leaves present another strong accent plant.

Taxus media 'Hicks'; Taxus media hicksi (Hicks Yew). Another handsome, dark, column-shaped Yew with ascending branches and even the leaves are oriented upward to give it this striking, ascending effect.

The needle-leaved evergreens are notable not only for their beauties of foliage, texture and form, but also for the fact that they have been "built" by Mother Nature to survive under severest conditions. Their needles are constructed that way. Too, they should be planted and used abundantly where you want to finish off the foundation planting, for example. Among the many kinds of arborvitae, cedars, cypresses, junipers, pines, yews and spruces we offer there are sizes and forms for every landscape use. Let us help you select those that will serve your purposes best.

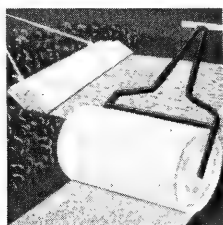
JAPANESE YEW



Your lawn . . . the basic step in successful home gardening

One of the most handsome, and most rewarding, garden features. Careful planning, planting and grooming provide a pleasing background, a focal point for your home.

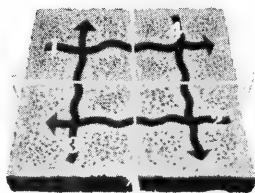
Time to sow. Although lawns may be sown most any month of the year here in the West, most gardeners prefer spring planting because spring planted grass shows a quick effect. Installing your lawn at this time enables the young grass to get the full benefits from months of warm summer weather, which, if combined with ample water, make luxuriant, rapid growth. Weeds, a problem every month of the year, are not as severe in early spring. By then, most of the weed seeds have sprouted and are easily pulled up.



Seedbed. It should be as smooth and flat as possible. However, even flatland gardens should have a slight pitch, 6 to 12 inches, so water can run off once the root area has reached the saturation point. Level the prepared soil area with a drag made

by overlapping a series of planks so that the drag rides on the down-facing exposed corners. To firm the seedbed, go over the smoothed surface in two directions with a full roller. If heavy rolling develops low spots, fill in with another raking and roll again. Feed the seedbed with enough lawn fertilizer to cover it according to manufacturer's directions for new lawns, as evenly as possible . . . a good spreader will do the job perfectly. With each run overlap slightly the trail laid down by the previous trip.

Seeding. Seed must be spread uniformly on the bed. An easy way: divide the amount of seed necessary into four equal portions. Divide the seed bed in half by running a string down the middle. Broadcast one quarter portion of the seed down each half, spreading it evenly within each marked area. Then, run the string across the middle of the bed in the opposite direction and scatter the remaining two quarter portions.

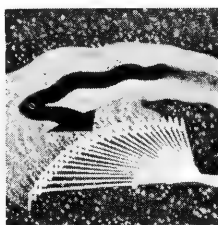


Watering, fertilizing and mowing . . . the three essentials for a lovely lawn

Perfect lawns need assistance to grow well: water, fertilizer and mowing. Watering to keep grass full of vigor and encourage root growth; fertilizer to supplement the soil's nutrient supply and help the healthy lawn resist weeds and pests; mowing to keep grass trim and dense. A little water wets only a little soil, little use to the roots. Deep watering at long intervals encourages more vigorous, deeper root growth. Soil will dictate how often and how long to water. Many beautiful always-green lawns are kept in that condition by regular feeding once a month the year around, whether the grass shows signs of needing it or not. Always apply fertilizer, especially chemical types, when the grass is dry, followed immediately by a thorough watering.

Type of soil. Lawns grow in most all types of soil. However, if the soil is very alkaline apply 35 to 50 pounds of gypsum per 100 square feet prior to sowing the seed. Neutralize acid soil by applying lime at the same rate.

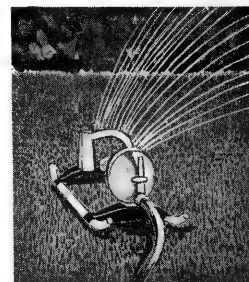
Preparing the soil. Break up and pulverize the soil to an even depth of 6 to 9 inches, removing rocks and debris. Mix in a soil conditioner if the soil is a compacting type. The addition of peat moss (1 bale to 1000 sq. ft.) improves soil texture for many months. Mix to full cultivated depth.

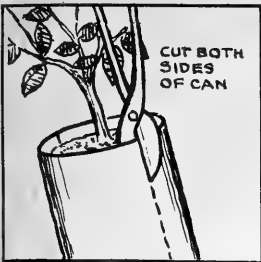


Raking in. Raking in insures a thorough contact of the seed with the soil. Do this by very lightly brushing up the seeded surface with a wire rake, using light circular motions. Heel prints may make an undesirable impression in the seedbed at this

stage, wear flat-soled shoes or tennis shoes. After seeding and cross-raking, put on a 1/2" layer of pulverized peat moss as a seed mulch to help hold the moisture on the new lawn. Scatter peat moss as evenly as possible, roll smooth.

Watering and weeding. Keep the peat moss cover dark with moisture until all the grass is up, as long as three weeks if the seed mix includes slow-germinating varieties. Use a sprinkler head that throws out a thorough but gentle spray. Don't use a set sprinkler on the seedbed or drag hose across it. After the first week, seedlings will have gained enough stature to take a little bending. This is the time to pull out any weeds that come up with the new grass. Lay plank across bed when weeding. Mow the new lawn for the first time when the grass is about two inches high. It is important that the mower is sharp — dull blades can pull up and mangle the lightly anchored seedlings.





ORNAMENTAL PLANTING IS EASY

Trees and shrubs are ready in containers, pots or balled in burlap, in almost any size or stage of growth you want—ready to take home and plant.

To make sure soil doesn't drop away from roots as you plant them, see that the soil is moist enough to hold the ball of dirt together as you handle the plant.

With plants in cans, cut down two sides of the container with snips, pull sides apart and ease plant out of container into the hole you have prepared, with least possible disturbance to the root ball.

With potted plants, place your fingers across the top of pot, invert pot and tap edge lightly against something solid. The contents will drop into your palm with root ball in solid piece.

For plants in gallon cans, have a hole prepared 15 inches in diameter by 15 inches deep. For plants in 5-gallon containers, or 9-inch pots make hole 24 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep.

Set them so they will be at same level in ground as they were in container.

Mound temporary ring of soil around rim of hole to retain water, and water enough to be sure it settles the soil around roots of plants and eliminates all air pockets.

Water liberally when hole is partially filled, to make sure. Then finish filling in with soil up to the final level.

For balled shrubs, dig hole large enough to hold ball with its top at the right ground level and to permit filling in around and pressing the soil down firmly.

Without removing the burlap, fill in around the ball about $\frac{1}{3}$ with soil; fill hole with water, and allow to soak in. Finish filling hole with soil and firm it down. Make retaining soil ring and fill basin around plant with water again, soaking thoroughly. Keep it that way until plant or shrub is thoroughly established. Don't depend on sprinklers or overhead watering.

Don't bury fertilizer in the bottom of the hole. When plant is established and growing, apply fertilizer on ground surface around it. Let watering carry it down to root system.

The burlap wrapping you buried with it will break down under action of soil bacteria and become part of the soil for the roots to use.

ROSE PLANTING AND CARE

You gain about 2 years in effectiveness by buying top grade plants, so it's more economical in the long run. Handle container-grown roses in the same way as plant material. However, bareroot planting is usually the best way. Roses on bare root available through January, February and March. Plant then. Container grown roses are available for planting all through the year.

Open ground with sunshine for $\frac{1}{2}$ day—preferably morning—and with least interference from roots of other trees or shrubs is right. Good air circulation guards against mildew. Except extremely acid or extremely alkaline soil, any soil will do. Dig well in advance, and add on soil surface, 10% peat, 10% rotted manure, 5% compost and mix thoroughly.

Protect, while planting, against wind and sun drying.

Dig hole wide enough to take natural root spread, and 2 feet deep. Set cone-shaped mound of moist earth at bottom, high enough to bring bud union (the bulge where canes emerge from the understock) just above the ground level, and seat bush upon it, spreading roots naturally at a 30 to 45 degree angle. Fill in with soil. Water and firm it in with feet. Mound up peat around canes; keep moist so canes will not dry out until plant takes hold and puts out growth buds. Then scrape away and spread level.

Water thoroughly as often as needed. Fertilize from mid-March to mid-September. Scrape trench around each bush, soak it and pour in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup balanced fertilizer. Water again and cover the trench when the water settles. Mulch with well-rotted manure after first feeding. Give each bush a booster feed after each bloom crop to build up for next crop. Bush roses produce 4-5 crops annually.

Handle tree roses and climbers the same, staking tree roses and training climbers upon trellises or poles.

Basic pruning is in January. Cut out old wood and shorten new growth back to $\frac{1}{2}$ previous year's growth. Cut out twiggy growth and cross branches. In cutting blooms, leave on stalk 3 to 4 leaves, top one pointing in direction new growth should go. This keeps bushes normally spreading in shape. Don't prune climbers first 2 years after planting, except to remove branches that are in the way. Thereafter you should cut back new growth about one-third after flowering. Prune once-a-year blooming climbers right after blooming season. Next season's blooms are produced on new year's growth.

BARE-ROOT PLANTING

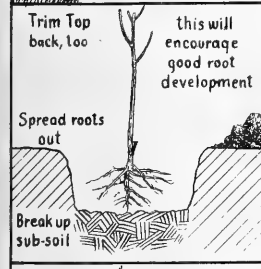
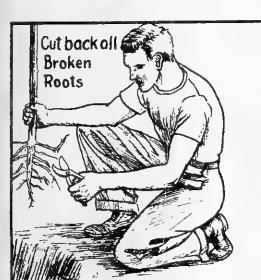
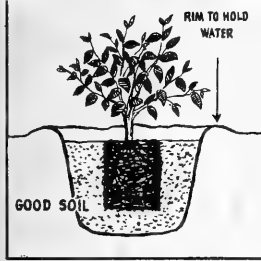
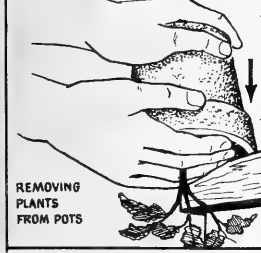
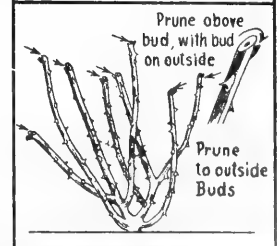
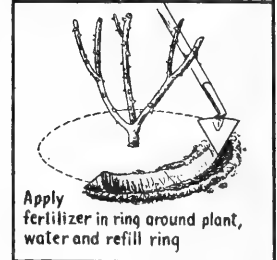
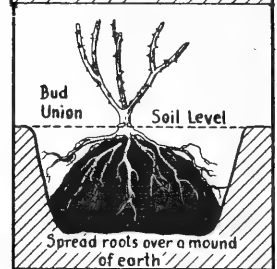
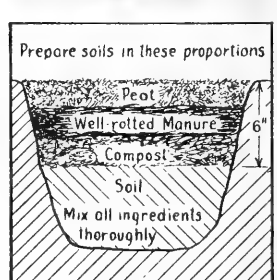
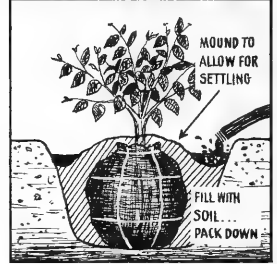
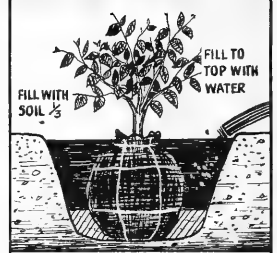
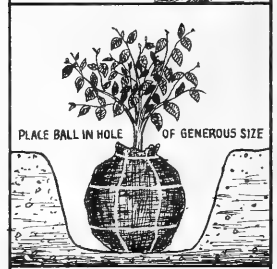
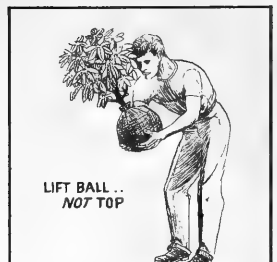
Bare-root planting is the usual way for deciduous **FRUIT TREES** and similar types. Plant in dormant season—February, March or April when frost is out of the ground.

Take into account growth and mature height. Give it a spot where it won't be crowded by other material or by walls.

Keep roots moist and protect from sun or wind drying before planting. Dig hole deep enough to handle natural root spread. Save topsoil from hole to use around roots as you refill it. If subsoil is hard and drainage poor, make hole deeper, so you can put gravel at bottom. In gravelly soil, work in peat to hold irrigation moisture around roots.

Fill in bottom with topsoil; then seat tree base so bud union is approximately 3 inches above level of soil.

Water filled-in soil around roots slowly, eliminating air pockets; then fill in rest of topsoil and subsoil to ground level; firm in; water slowly to settle; heavily again in 2 days. When growth starts, feed twice a year commercial fertilizer or well-rotted dairy manure. Water weekly for first year. Guard trunk from wind or sunburn with paper wrap or by whitewash.





PYRACANTHA

The problem of how to plant shady spots around the home garden is often most easily solved through the use of broadleaved evergreens.

In order to produce an abundance of flowers, the great majority of shrubs like plenty of light. Thus, when you choose them for a shady location, try to have the shade source rather high and distant, rather than down too close.

Another major difficulty with getting topnotch flowering in too-dense shade is due to the fact that the soil becomes so hard, infertile and dry, as beneath trees. Always be sure to get the soil in good physical condition, to fertilize regularly and to use ample water when the shade you are using is supplied by trees.

Broadleaved

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). A graceful, round shrub with arching branches and small, dark green leaves. The white flowers are in evidence all summer long; and, after the petals drop, the pinkish sepals remain. The colors of this plant make it especially attractive in association with brick walls.

AZALEAS. Horticulturists and nurserymen have combed the world searching out rare, unusual forms to hybridize and create new, more beautiful and hardier sorts. As a result we can offer today magnificent, large flowering varieties that are not only desirable for their bloom but prized for their form and foliage as well.

Buxus sempervirens (English Boxwood). A hardy and handsome boxwood, its growth dense, compact. Leaves small, usually narrower, dark green. Ideal for hedging, also for bordering paths, driveways, beds.

EUONYMUS. The plants of this genus represent some of the hardiest of the broadleaf evergreen sorts. Their reliability in combination with the beauty of their foliage will assure them of a place in our gardens. Furthermore, they appreciate a bit of shade.

Euonymus fortunei 'Purple Leaf'; Euonymus fortunei coloratus (Purple Leaf Euonymus). This variety differs from the following plant particularly in the color of the leaf, which, in fall and winter, takes on a deep dark purple on the upper surface of the leaf.

Euonymus fortunei vegetus (Bigleaf Wintercreeper). The pleasant attributes of this variety are its modest size—as a shrub it has a spreading habit to about 5 feet—and its ability to climb as a vine. It has thick, leathery leaves of oval or round form.

Euonymus kiautschovicus (Spreading Euonymus). This is a partially evergreen spreading shrub that may grow to 10 feet under good conditions. Typically, the lower, prostrate branches will take root where they touch the ground.

CONVEX LEAF JAPANESE HOLLY



INKBERRY HOLLY



Evergreen Shrubs

HOLLY

Ilex cornuta 'Burford'*; *Ilex cornuta burfordi (Burford Holly). Burford is a handsome variety of the Chinese Holly which has leaves without spines. It is hardy and withstands sun. The berries are bright red.

Ilex crenata 'Convexleaf'*; *Ilex crenata convexa (Convexleaf Holly). This variety of the Japanese Holly, like the others we have to offer, is a first class addition to our gardens. It is a dark, glossy green plant that is recognized by its unique, rounded, convex-curved leaves.

Ilex crenata 'Hetzi' (Hetzi Holly). This plant is similar to the above and a variation of it. Leaves somewhat larger.

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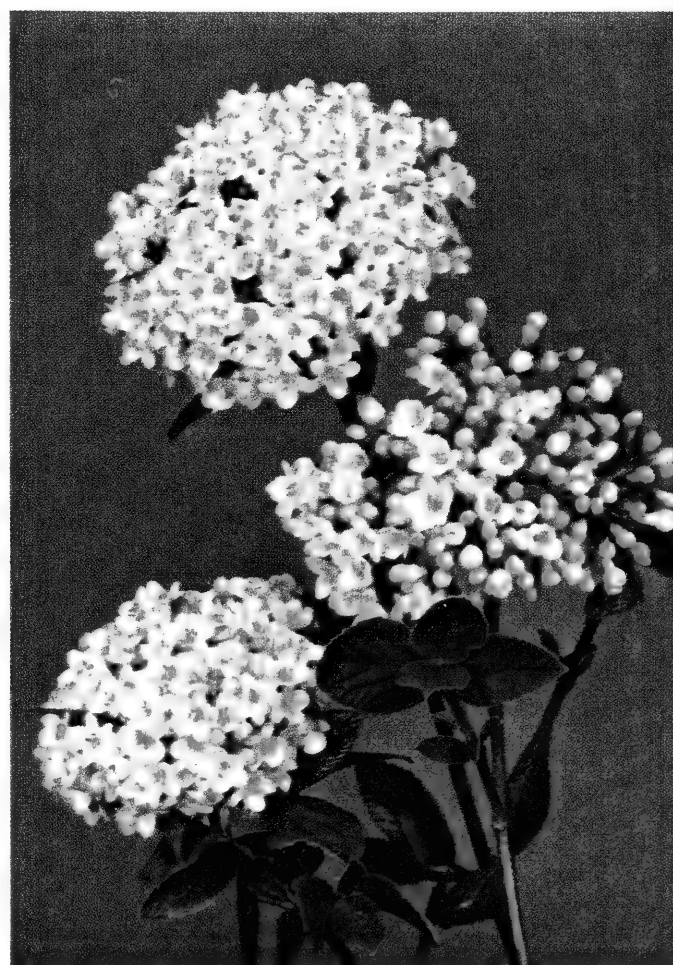


OREGON GRAPE



RHODODENDRON
'AMERICA'

MOUNTAIN LAUREL



VIBURNUM BURKWOODI

The great majority of broadleaved evergreens that have become popular with us are flowering kinds. Among them will be found types that reach their peak bloom in Spring, others whose blossoms are at their best in Summer, plus additional kinds that give their best color to the garden in Autumn, and in Winter. By carefully choosing among the flowering broadleaved evergreens the home gardener can have something in full beauty every month of the year.

BROADLEAF



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

HOLLY — Continued

Ilex crenata 'Littleleaf'; Ilex crenata microphylla (Littleleaf Japanese Holly). This variety, with leaves about one-half inch long, is of compact habit and dark green color. Like most of the Japanese Holly varieties, it appreciates some shade.

Ilex crenata rotundifolia (Roundleaf Japanese Holly). A very handsome rounded, dark green Holly that is especially appreciated in the winter months.

Ilex glabra (Inkberry Holly). This native evergreen shrub produces many ascending stems to form a thick, rounded mass of attractive foliage. It will attain a height of about 8 feet so it can be used as a screen or border plant. Berries black.

Ilex opaca (American Holly). This plant develops into a tree in time; but, whatever its size or age may be, it is always a stately, rather narrow pyramidal specimen of dark green color. It is equally useful as a single specimen or as a hedge plant. Berries red.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountainlaurel Kalmia). From pink buds are borne beautifully designed white or pale pink flowers with purple markings. The foliage is thick, leathery and very dark green. You may expect this member of the Rhododendron family to grow to 6 feet or more.

Leucothoe axillaris (Coast Leucothoe). This glossy broadleaf evergreen shrub has long, arching branches clothed with oval or oblong leaves among which the white flowers are borne. It does especially well in a partially shaded area.

Mahonia aquifolium (Holly Grape; Oregon Grape). An outstanding shrub with lovely yellow flowers in spring, blue grape-like fruits in summer, and polished, holly-like leaves, dark green with bronzy tones, all year long.

Pieris japonica (Japanese Pieris; Andromeda). A plant of erect habit of growth with handsome arching or pendulous leaves. The flowers are pure white pendulous clusters that appear in April and May.

Pyracantha (Firethorn) is among the most popular of all vining-type evergreens that feature brilliant effects from red-orange berries. The leaves, too, are unusually handsome, not too large, not too small and of smooth attractive, long-oval outlines. Also, unless you are growing them in ways that require shearing, there will be hosts of white flowers in spring. For covering walls and bulkheads, as showy evergreen masses.

RHODODENDRONS. The mounds of attractive foliage of the typical rhododendron become completely covered with massive, outstanding trusses of broad, colorful blooms when flowering time is at hand. Colors range from white, lavender, into pinks, rose, purples and the most brilliant reds. We will be pleased to supply you with the color selection of your choice.

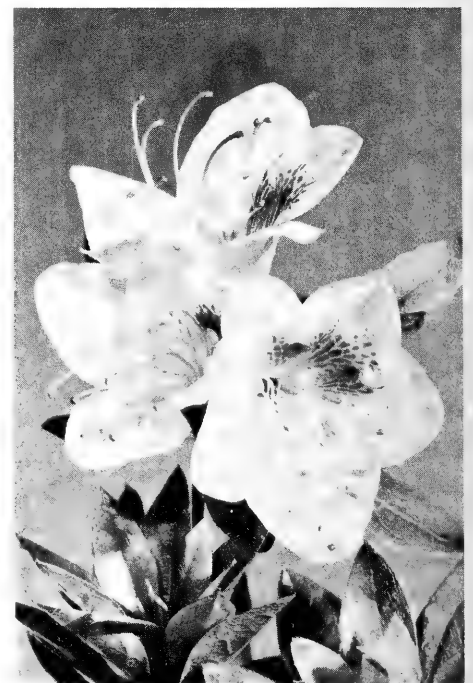
Skimmia japonica (Japanese Skimmia). Skimmias are grown for their flowers, their bright red berries, their lovely foliage and for their excellent form. Blossoms in upright panicles terminating every branch. Leaves are leathery, oval in outline, 2½ to 4½ inches long, bright green above and yellowish underneath.

Viburnum burkwoodi (Burkwood Viburnum). Gardenia-scented is descriptive of one of its chief qualities, the high fragrance of pink-and-white flower clusters that open in spring. Individual blooms have a waxy look and texture. Shiny foliage, dark green in summer, often taking on red tones where autumn weather chills.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum). Long, slender, pendulous, textured leaves characterize this large, oval-formed shrub. The flowers are borne in broad clusters and are of yellowish white color. Red berries turn black. A fine screen plant or accent.



RHODODENDRON



AZALEA

EVERGREENS

Whatever quality you seek in a shrub, one of our broadleaf evergreens will have that quality. You may wish a group to establish the general character of your landscape and for this purpose we recommend the Hollies, Rhododendrons and Leucothoe. Perhaps a strong accent is needed. If so, the Box, in the non-flowering group will do the job. If fragrance is the objective, we recommend the Burwood Viburnums. For tall screen or border plants we suggest the Viburnums, and taller Hollies. For continuous bloom we have the Glossy Abelia which performs well all summer and into fall. Bright red fruit may be your choice for late summer and fall effects and for this occasion we suggest Pyracantha and the red berried Hollies. Fall and winter foliage color effects are supplied by the Mahonia, with dark purple tones, and the Purpleleaf Euonymus. For foundation plantings many qualify—low Hollies, Pieris and others. Needless to say, we are pleased with our selection of broadleaf evergreens and we know that you, too, will be pleased by them. This group is the group of plants which, when used to advantage, make any garden distinctive. We are also proud of the quality of the stock that we have to offer.



VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM



These foundation plants will not complicate the maintenance of the house. (1) an *Ilex crenata* variety or *Pieris* and (2) Mugho Pine or Rhododendron are planted 6 to 8 feet out from the house. Just think what that will mean to the one who washes windows, touches up the trim or repaints the house! Your foundation plants will be clearly visible from the house which means, actually, that you will enjoy them twice as much! Furthermore, the general landscape effect as viewed from the street remains unchanged because it is difficult to detect that convenient little space between the house and the plantings. And, finally, if we give any consideration to the plants, they benefit also. They can grow completely and fully as they naturally should. It is possible for them to produce more flowers and fruit. And last but not least, the plants are rescued from that area under the eaves, which, in many cases, becomes exceedingly hot and dry.



JAPANESE PIERIS (ANDROMEDA)



SUMMERSHADE MAPLE



BOLLEANA POPLAR



PURPLE BEECH

TREES for Shade and Flowers . . .

MAPLES

Acer palmatum 'Bloodleaf'; Acer palmatum atropurpureum (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple). A delightful small tree of fine texture that is Oriental in its character. The leaves are dark reddish purple turning a shade of orange in the fall. The foliage and structure of this tree is expressed frequently in Japanese art.

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). This is the classic, round-headed species, with dark green leaves, from which the colored-foliage forms immediately below have been selected. Norway maple is noted, everywhere in our country, for its value in street, garden and park plantings. The trunk is clean, straight. All branches are carried well above the soil level, a desirable feature. And it is very hardy, too.

Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' (Crimson King Norway Maple). (Pat. No. 735). The striking red-toned foliage of this fine type retains its color throughout the summer, longer than any other variety of similar habit. The crown of big leaves is dense, casting a deep shade. The tree becomes handsomely round-headed as it matures and the branches are held well above the ground.

Acer platanoides 'Schwedler'; Acer platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler Maple). This fine tree makes its special display in the early spring garden when the new leaves unfold in all their red and bright red-purple tones. Later, as the growing season advances, they turn to dark, deep green, remaining that way all summer. The habit of growth is about like that of the preceding two.



WHITE BIRCH



GREEN ASH



SHADEMASTER LOCUST



GINGKO
BILOBA



WEeping WILLOW

Acer platanoides 'Summershade' (Summershade Norway Maple). (Pat. No. 1748). Here is a new development in Maples. It is a fast growing variety of upright habit with larger, more leathery leaves of an exceptional dark green. It is heat resistant, too.

Acer rubrum (Red Maple). This fast growing tree is, indeed, a handsome specimen. The spring flowers are red or scarlet, the summer leaves are bright green and the fall color is brilliant red.

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple; Hardy Maple). For brilliance of autumn foliage colors there are few trees that can equal the famous Sugar maple. Old specimens, reaching mature appearance when they are anywhere from 60 to 100 feet tall, exhibit wonderfully picturesque branching form and pattern even when they stand leafless all winter.

Amelanchier canadensis (Downy Shadblow Serviceberry). A small, shrubby tree of neat habit. Leaves are delicately colorful in spring and fall as well. Pretty white flowers are followed by purple berries.

BIRCHES

Betula papyrifera (Paper Birch). A tall, slender tree with very white, flaking, papery bark. In nature it thrives at the edge of a lake or along a stream but does well and looks at home on the average home grounds. It is a good tree to plant to provide shade for those flowering plants that cannot stand the full sun.

Betula pendula; Betula alba (European White Birch). The sheer whiteness of bark of these handsome birches is magnified many times where they are grown clump-fashion rather than single-trunked.

Continued next page

TREES for



LIQUIDAMBAR

HAWTHORNS

Crataegus crusgalli (Cockspur Hawthorn). An interesting small tree to about 25 feet. Under the spreading, arching branches are borne the long, slender spines and above them the leaves are arranged like wings —no other plant has such a distinctive character.

Crataegus oxyacantha 'Pauls Scarlet'; Crataegus oxyacantha pauli (Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn). The most popular of all the Hawthorns. The double flowers are bright carmine.

Crataegus phaenopyrum; Crataegus cordata (Washington Hawthorn). This handy little flowering shade tree grows to about 30 feet. The flowers are white, followed by bright red fruit.

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russianolive). An extremely hardy tree to about 20 feet. The underside of the leaf is silvery as are the branchlets, thus giving the plant a general silvery appearance. The fruit that follows the fragrant flowers is also silvery over yellow.

Fagus sylvatica 'Purple' (Purple European Beech). One of the most handsome of the purple-leaved trees, this one forms a tall pyramid of outstanding character. The leaves, as they emerge from long, slender winter buds, are coppery and soft appearing on the spring landscape.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata (Green Ash). A hardy, bright green leaved tree that is widely used for shade. It makes moderately fast growth and may attain a height of 50 feet.

Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgo; Maidenhair Tree). Another Oriental beauty of pyramidal habit, the unusual fan-shaped leaves are golden in fall.

HONEY LOCUSTS

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Moraine' (Moraine Honey Locust). (Pat. No. 836). All the fine qualities home gardeners are looking for in large shade trees are brought together in this wonderful variety. The tall, broad, shapely crown is clothed with interesting, small-leafletted foliage that produces just the right degree of light, mottled, filtered shade most of us want in our summer gardens.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster' (Shademaster Honey Locust). (Pat. No. 1515.) This is a new introduction that grows vigorously. It has a strong central leader, erect and spreading habit, heavy dark green foliage, and a deep root system that resists the effects of drought. It is amazingly free of insect pests and diseases.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Honey Locust) (Pat. No. 1313). Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. Here is a clean tree, a rapid growing tree which, like its sister variety the Moraine locust, above, brings together every quality that we associate with only the very best garden, street and park types. We recommend Sunburst particularly because it introduces into the home grounds the great advantage of the golden-yellow leaves.

Halesia carolina; Halesia tetraptera (Carolina Silverbell). One of the most attractive features of this fine small tree is the white flower which is borne in pendant clusters in April and May. Adaptable to a variety of cultural conditions.

Koelreuteria paniculata (Panicled Golden-rain Tree; sometimes called Varnish Tree). Another adaptable small tree that is tolerant of light shade. Large panicles of bright yellow flowers appear in June. These are followed by papery-thin, pinkish, bladder-like fruits.

Laburnum watereri; Laburnum vossii (Goldenchain Tree). This low, vase-shaped tree produces a dense mass of grayish-green, compound leaves. In late spring it is decorated with long, slender, pendant clusters of bright yellow flowers.

Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweetgum). This is one of the finest shade and street trees. Clean, pyramidal grower with corky-winged branches. Leaves crimson, purple, yellow in fall.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

Malus arnoldiana (Arnold Crabapple). This 20- to 30-foot spreading tree develops long, arching branches that are covered with large pale pink flowers that fade to white when fully open. The fruit is colored yellow and red.

Malus atrosanguinea 'Carmine' (Carmine Crabapple). A delightful small tree to about 20 feet with purplish green foliage. The pink to crimson flowers are fragrant and followed by small yellow fruit.

Malus floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crabapple). Fine, gracefully-branched tree with large apple-blossom-pink flowers.

Malus 'Hopa' (Hopa Crabapple). Buds are red; flowers are red; fruits are red. An exquisite variety.

Malus hupehensis; Malus theifera (Tea Crabapple). Apple-blossom pink flowers open from bright red buds of this spreading 20-foot tree. One of the finest of the crabapples.

BIRCHES — Continued

Betula pendula 'Cutleaf'; Betula alba laciniata (Cutleaf European White Birch). Though the sheer beauty of clean, white bark is most often considered to be the outstanding feature of the trees, it actually has other attributes of exquisite grace, of delicate texture, and of attractive, down-hanging form that make it even more valuable. The small, deeply-cut leaves add an extra touch of beauty not only in summer green, but also in autumn when they turn yellow and golden-yellow.

Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud). This fine small tree forms a canopy of foliage to provide a light shade for summer. Before the leaves, the stem, branches and twigs are covered with rosy-pink flowers. Truly one of our best small trees.

DOGWOODS

Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). A white flowering plant with picturesque, horizontal and ascending habit. It develops the art forms seen in Japanese prints.

Cornus florida 'Redflowering' (Pink or Red Flowering Dogwood). This variety is quite similar to the species above except in the color of the bloom. This has a fine pink or light red color; and, like all the Dogwoods, it likes to grow in a partially shaded place.

Cornus kousa (Kousa Dogwood). This is a good companion piece to the other Dogwoods because it blooms later and thus extends the season of bloom by displaying its exceptional white flowers after the others are past bloom. It likes shade, too.

Shade and Flowers

Malus ioensis 'Bechtel' (Bechtel Crabapple). A vase-shaped tree to about 25 feet that bears, rather late in the Crabapple season, a host of large, double pink flowers. Good for confined or narrow areas.

Malus 'Katherine' (Katherine Crabapple). A beautiful, round headed tree with arching branches that is covered with delightful, light pink, double flowers that turn white in full bloom. To about 20 feet.

Malus purpurea 'Eley'; Malus eleyi (Eley Crabapple). Flowers single, dark red-purple, the foliage reddish in spring. Fruits wine-purple.

Malus sargentii (Sargent Crabapple). Here is one of the more dwarf forms. Grows to 10 feet but very slowly beyond that size. Pure white flowers are followed by bright wine-red fruit.

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crabapple). Double-pink, fine for bloom, and for yellow fruits.

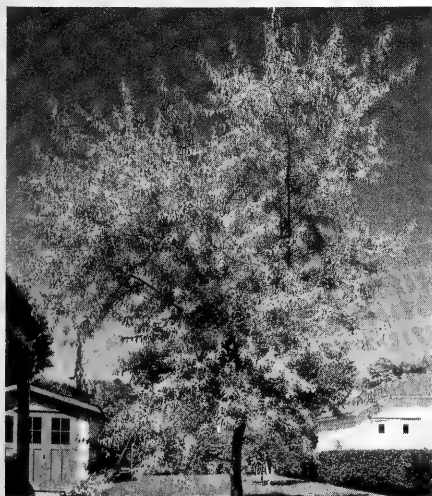
Oxydendrum arboreum (Sourwood). This member of the Rhododendron family makes an excellent small tree of erect habit from 10 feet on up. The fall color is outstanding as are the white summer flowers. A popular plant wherever it is known from east to west.

Platanus acerifolia (London Planetree; Sycamore). Most handsome tree, symmetrical in youth, aging picturesquely. Large, maple-like foliage. Bark colorfully mottled.

POPLARS

Populus alba 'Bolleana'; Populus alba bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). Tall, slender, like Lombardy but with silvery-gray leaves.

Populus nigra 'Lombardy'; Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Tall, stately columns, the upright limbs shining with bright green foliage. Ideal for wind-breaks, accents, clumps.



RUSSIAN OLIVE

PRUNUS (Flowering Cherries)

Prunus serrulata 'Amanogawa' (Amanogawa Oriental Flowering Cherry). A columnar form that grows to about 15 or 20 feet high and about 4 to 5 feet broad. It has heavy clusters of light pink, double flowers. Looks like a small Lombardy Poplar.

Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' (Kwanzan Oriental Flowering Cherry). Useful for its ascending habit, its bronzy foliage in spring, and its enormous clusters of double pink blooms.

Prunus serrulata 'Shirotae'; Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae or Mt. Fuji Oriental Flowering Cherry). Best of the pure white doubles, its down-hung trusses wide, deep, and chaste.

Prunus serrulata 'Shiro-fugen'; Prunus serrulata 'Victory' (Shiro-fugen or Victory Oriental Flowering Cherry). Masses of lovely double blooms open soft pink, change to white, then to near-cerise. A constant ensemble of pink and white during blossoming time.

Prunus subhirtella 'Weeping' (Weeping Higan Cherry). Of all the weeping cherries this one is the hardiest and most satisfactory. It is a mass of light pink flowers in the early spring. At this season the weeping effect is most pronounced.

Prunus yedoensis (Yoshino Cherry). The cherry that is so famous about the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C. The color changes as the flower opens from a deep rose pink in the bud, to shell pink and, finally, to white. In time this noble, spreading tree may attain a height of 50 feet.

PRUNUS (Flowering Peach)

Prunus persica varieties (Flowering Peach). These are the most showy of the early spring bloomers. The masses of double white, pink or red flowers appear before the leaves. Let us know which kinds you prefer—we will be pleased to supply them.

PRUNUS (Flowering Plums)

Prunus blireiana (Blireiana Plum). Striking when covered with double pink blooms, before the leaves. Spring foliage purple-red. Summer foliage is dark, purplish green.

Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud' (Thundercloud Flowering Plum). Single pink flowers cover this tree like a cloud. The foliage is rich purple—the best of the purplish or red leaved varieties.

Prunus triloba 'Multiplex'; Prunus triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). The flowers of this small, typical flowering Plum are double and pink. Grows to about 12 feet, and, although it is tiny, it develops a perfect tree form.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

OAKS

Quercus borealis; Quercus rubra (Red Oak). There is always a place for this large, fast growing tree. The foliage is dark and glossy all summer and a good red in the fall.

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). Unsurpassed for elegance of form and texture. It is clean, dark, glossy green and ideal as a shade or street tree.

WILLOWS

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). The round form, pendulous branches and the early appearing, bright green leaves are too distinctive to overlook. Grows rapidly.

Salix 'Niobe' (Niobe Weeping Willow). Without doubt one of the finest of all weeping willows, the bark of the long, drooping young shoots colored a bright golden yellow. Niobe stands out at all seasons, however, and it is ideally adapted for planting where water features (pools, stream courses, etc.) are a part of the landscaping. But it can be worked into most any garden scheme.

Sophora japonica (Japanese Pagoda Tree). A dark green tree that grows between 30 and 40 feet tall and produces yellowish-white flowers in summer. It is very good wherever light shade is needed.

Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountainash). An oldtime favorite that forms an oval headed tree of modest size. Both the white flowers and the brilliant red fruit add to its popularity.

Styrax japonica (Japanese Snowbell). This delightful little tree is not used enough. The erect trunk supports slender arching branches under which pendant white flowers appear in June. It will do well in a little shade, too.



WEeping CHERRY



DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY



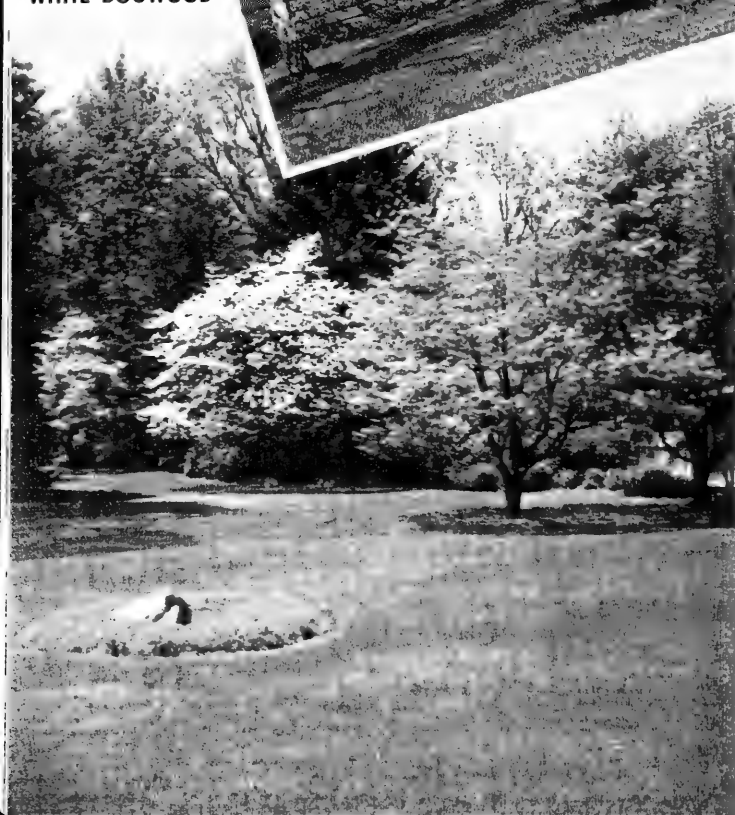
PINK DOGWOOD
WHITE DOGWOOD

TREES

Trees are the absolutely essential ingredient in any landscape composition. Without them the landscape scene becomes a meaningless pattern on the ground—flat, spaceless, uninteresting.

FLOWERING CRAB

GOLDENCHAIN TREE





FLOWERING PLUM



YOSHINO CHERRY

for Shade and Flowers

FLOWERING TREES FIT THE MODERN LANDSCAPE.

The modern house, low and rambling, is a "natural" for the many medium- and small-statured flowering and fruit trees we offer. Whenever possible, individual specimens of the kinds you like; or clumps of two or three of them, should be planted off the front corners, toward the sides or ends of the house, and out back so they will finish off the landscape appearance as well as to provide colorful foliage, flowers, fruits.

USE MORE TREES, BIG AND LITTLE. The first things that should be planted around the average new, modern home, after the lawn is in, are the trees. These are the permanent landscape features. You put them in with the idea that they will be there, contributing to the pleasure of the garden, as long as the house stands, or longer.

To round out the landscaping around a home the gardener should choose preferred kinds from both the large, shade-tree class, and the smaller-statured ornamental, flowering kinds.

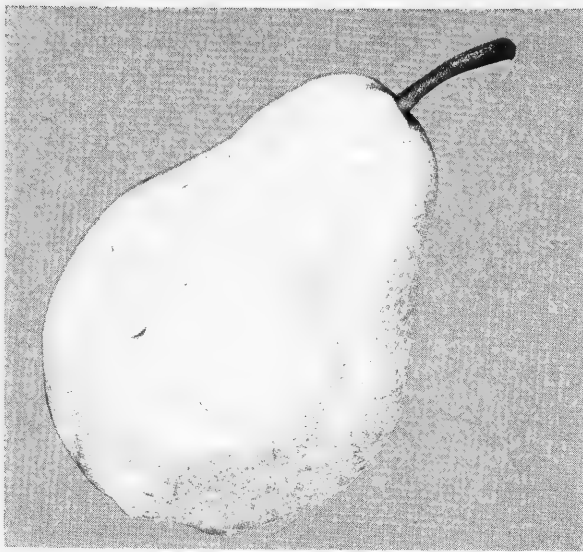
ORIENTAL CHERRY



EASTERN REDBUD



GARDEN



PEAR

Plant more fruit trees. That should be the motto of thousands and thousands of new home-owners. Fruit trees serve dual, sometimes triple service in home plantings. They are most often very beautiful in flower. Their foliage effects are universally attractive. Then there is the advantage of fine, luscious, fresh fruit, too. Well chosen, properly placed fruit trees enhance the garden landscaping as effectively as do the strictly ornamental kinds. And they have that additional PLUS value, too.



PEACH

APPLES. Our apple trees, and varieties, have been chosen for their vigor, hardiness, productive capabilities, and superior flavor qualities. Although some of the kinds will set fruit without help from another nearby tree, it is always safest to plant two or three varieties as a minimum. That way, too, we can help you choose varieties that mature at different times, a distinct advantage in the home garden.

Hyslop Crabapple. A vigorous, ascending, hardy tree with excellent ornamental qualities as well as good fruit for which it is well known. This crabapple is yellow with a deep crimson overlay. The flesh is fine textured, firm and yellow.

McIntosh. A vigorous, spreading, oldtimer of commercial quality. It bears heavily and produces a juicy, aromatic apple with red tones and stripes over green.

Red Delicious. A vigorous ascending tree. The fruit is a beautiful red or red striped overlaying yellow. The flesh is juicy, aromatic, fine textured and mild flavored.

Stayman Winesap. A vigorous spreading tree that is a variety of Winesap. It bears heavily and produces an apple of bright red tones and stripes. An excellent apple for all purposes.

Yellow Delicious. Also known as **Golden Delicious.** A tree of moderate vigor and a spreading habit. The fruit is yellow, the flesh is yellowish, fine textured and sweet. Bears heavily.

Yellow Transparent. An early apple. It is of moderate vigor and upright in habit. It produces a yellow apple with white, fine textured flesh.

CHERRIES. The most delicious fruit is that which you pick from your own trees. And lush, tasty cherries are among the very first tree fruits to ripen. The trees are of easy culture. Our varieties are budded on the hardiest of understocks, will produce vigorous root systems for better, more vigorous trees. Cherry trees are good-looking ornamentals, too.

Always be sure to have a pollinizer, like Black Tartarian, planted nearby.

Bing. Large, heart-shaped fruits with glossy, almost black skin. Excellent for canning. July.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, juicy, purplish black cherry, a heavy bearer. A large tree, valuable as pollinizer for other sweet cherries.

Montmorency. A very good variety of the sour cherries which is at its best in our area. No pollinizer required.

Royal Anne. Large, light amber cherries, suffused with red. Fine for canning, too.



PLUM

FRUIT

GRAPES. Though gardeners like to grow grapes chiefly for the luscious fruits that have a distinctive flavor all their own, it should be recognized that they have other values, too. They are among the best and easiest-to-grow space-savers because they can occupy narrow sections, placed against fences, walls or on simplest trellising, or can show off attractively on arbors and pergolas.

Caco. A large red fruit with spicy flavor. It bears regularly and heavily—even when young.

Concord. The classic, oldtime favorite, an abundant producer of delicious blue black grapes in hosts of medium sized bunches. For jelly, juice, preserves and fresh.

Niagara. Niagara is a white grape of long standing in commercial growing. Its hardiness and superior qualities assure it a place in our area.

PEACHES

Elberta. Magnificent yellow-fleshed kind. Large, bright yellow, good flavor. August.

Golden Jubilee. This is a hardy peach that is a consistent producer. It is a large yellow freestone of the highest quality.

J. H. Hale. Very large, bright carmine, yellow-fleshed. Solid, meaty. August.

PEARS. The sweet, juicy, smooth-textured flesh of our selected pears will provide long-season eating pleasure for your family. The trees are handsome as ornamentals, too.

Bartlett. Popular, high-quality, easily-grown pear for eating fresh. The flavor is excellent. Color is yellow, with attractive red blush.

BERRIES are available also. If there are some that you would like to have, let us supply you with the very best varieties that are recommended for our area.



APPLE

PLUMS. If it is true that "every boy should grow up with a friendly dog companion," then it is even more important that "every boy and girl should be raised where there are fruit trees in the garden." And plums, delicious, sure-cropping kinds such as we offer, will give them something they will never forget.

Green Gauge. A plum of high quality—very old in plum history—that is still a reliable item for the home orchard.

PRUNE

Stanley. A fine vigorous tree that produces a fruit that is good for cooking and for eating fresh. The fruit is dark blue with a heavy bloom. The flesh is greenish yellow, juicy and sweet.



CHERRIES



GRAPES



AZALEA MOLLIS



VIBURNUM

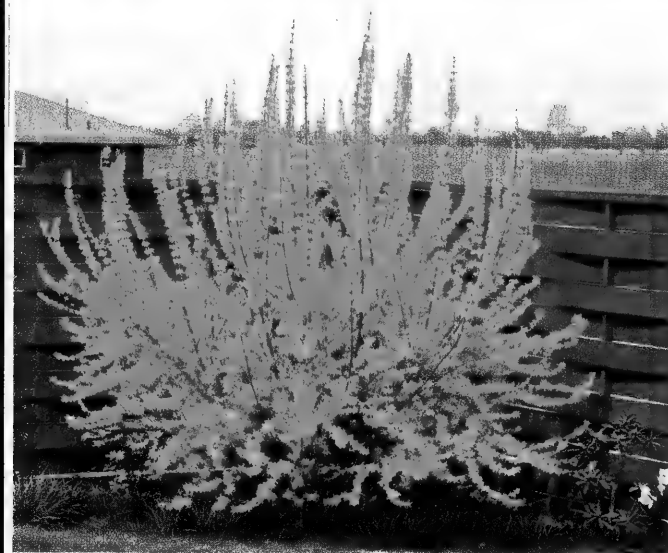
Azalea mollis varieties (Mollis Azaleas). Big flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, salmon pink and near-red, cover every part of the crown. Extremely hardy, too. Use plenty of peat moss, and acid fertilizer every spring. Likes sunshine.

BARBERRIES

Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). This is the green-leaved plant that has such a spectacular red and yellow fall color. Then, as soon as the leaves are off, the brilliant red berries come into view. An excellent low hedge or foundation plant.

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaf Japanese Barberry). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun.

Buddleia davidi varieties (Butterfly Bush). Long tapering spikes of the most deliciously lilac-scented flowers, borne at the tips of gracefully-arched branches, mark this shrub as extraordinary. There are a number of interesting color variations. Hardy. Full sun.



FORSYTHIA

FLOWERING ALMOND



WEIGELA



Deciduous FLOWERING SHRUBS

Cercis chinensis (Chinese Redbud). A large shrub or tree with ascending branches and rounded abruptly pointed leaves. The purplish pink flowers are borne in clusters along the stems.

Chaenomeles lagenaria (Flowering Quince). Beautiful, broad flowers come open from midwinter to earliest spring here with us. Colors range through reds, rose, cameo, pinks and white. Cut branches, brought indoors in winter, bloom readily, make intriguing flower arrangements.

Clethra alnifolia (Summersweet Clethra). A large shrub to about 10 feet ultimately with an ascending habit of growth. The panicles of white flowers are fragrant.

COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster acutifolia (Peking Cotoneaster). This plant, like many others, comes to us from the Orient. It is a large shrub with 2-inch leaves on slender, spreading branches. The pinkish flowers are borne in clusters of 2 to 5.

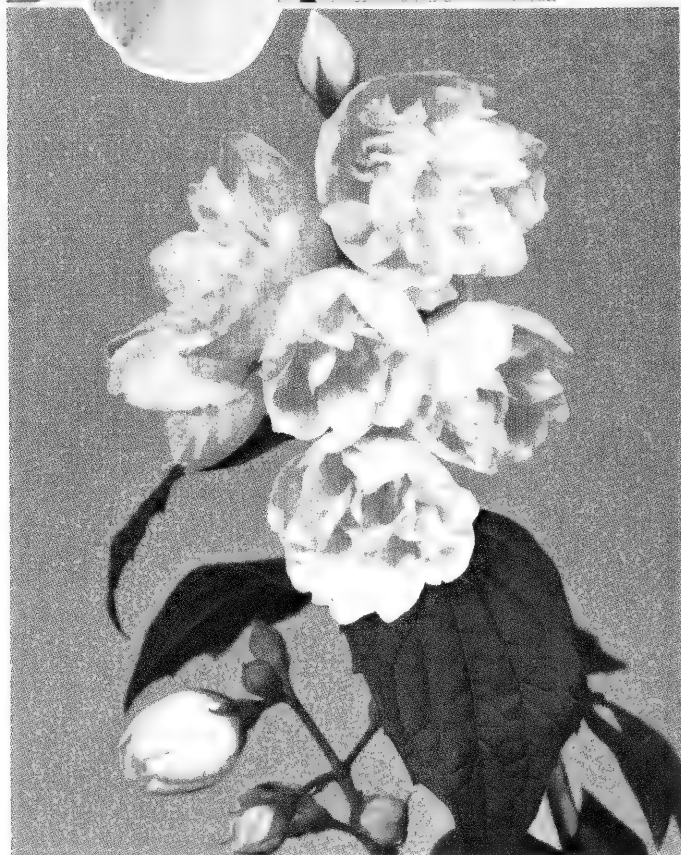
Cotoneaster divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster). A low growing, dense and graceful shrub that attains a height of about 5 feet. Foliage is glossy dark green. Flowers are pinkish and followed by brilliant red fruit in the fall.

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). A low, spreading plant to about 2 or 3 feet. The flat sprays of leafy branches make a good ground cover of this plant. After the pinkish flowers bright red fruits come on.

Continued next page



SAUCER
MAGNOLIA



MOCK ORANGE

BUDDLEIA

SHRUB ALTHEA



DEUTZIAS

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A graceful little shrub to about 3 feet that produces a fine crop of pure white flowers even in shady locations.

Deutzia rosea (Pink Deutzia). This one looks and acts like the one above except that the flowers are a fine pink.

Deutzia scabra 'Pride of Rochester' (Pride of Rochester Deutzia). Hosts of blush-pink flowers clothe this very rugged, strong-growing shrub in spring. An upright bush, hardy anywhere. Give it sun, and well-drained soil.

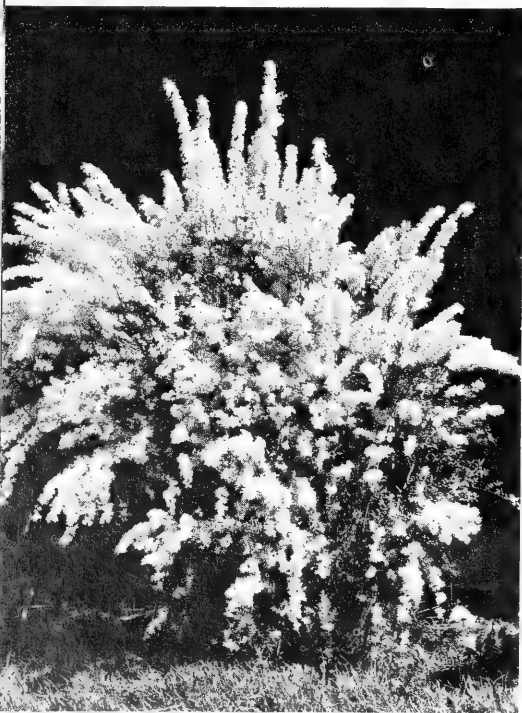
EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus (Winged Euonymus). This shrub has gained a well-justified reputation as being one of the most brilliant of all plants in the fall garden after the leaves have turned to brightest reds, crimson-reds and scarlet-reds. Final height is near 6 to 8 feet. The corky wings of bark that develop along the branches are highly valued for flower arrangements, too.

Euonymus alatus 'Dwarf'; Euonymus alatus compactus (Dwarf Winged Euonymus). This is an exact counterpart of the above except for the much more compact habit and lower height. Fall foliage has the same brilliance.

Euonymus kiautschovica; Euonymus pates (Spreading Euonymus). Semi-evergreen. See under Broadleaf Evergreens.

Forsythia varieties (Forsythia). These gorgeous, yellow-flowered beauties, loaded with bright blooms in earliest spring when the garden is so much in need of color, have captured the fancy of gardeners everywhere. Forsythias are so little trouble, from every standpoint, producing their abundant crops of brilliance without effort or care. They prefer a place in the sun, of course.



SPIRAEA THUNBERGI

Deciduous FLOW

Hamamelis virginiana (Common Witch-hazel). A large shrub with leaves 6 inches long. Bright yellow petals with brownish yellow sepals appear in the fall. This late bloom adds a great deal to the interest of autumn.

Hibiscus syriacus (Shrubalthea). Sometimes called Rose of Sharon, this beautiful shrub, slow and neat growing, with eye-catching, hollyhock-like flowers, singles and doubles, in pink, white, lavender and mauve. A famous, hardy shrub; likes sun.

HYDRANGEAS

Hydrangea arborescens 'Hills of Snow' (Hills of Snow Hydrangea). One of the two most spectacular of summer-flowering shrubs, the large trusses of white flowers capping every upright branch when conditions are favorable. Habit is loose, upright, somewhat straggly, to near 4 feet. Although it is known to be quite tolerant of shade, best flowering develops out in good light.

Hydrangea macrophylla varieties (Bigleaf Hydrangea). Huge clusters of flowers cover the crown of this handsome, big-foliaged, roundtopped shrub, the colors ranging reds, rose, pink and white. Some varieties will color in blue shades, rather easily, by using acid fertilizer and peat moss. Or use aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate to make them blue.

Hydrangea paniculata 'Peegee'; Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). Huge, conical heads of white flowers make this hydrangea an equally spectacular, magnificent shrub that deserves a place in every home grounds. When pruned back hard, after becoming thoroughly established, the heads of blooms, white at first, then taking on pink and pink-purple tones, can be induced to grow to mammoth size.

Hypericum 'Hidcote' (Hidcote Hypericum). If you like a plant that will produce bright golden yellow flowers all summer, this one we will recommend. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter and the plant grows to about 18 inches high.

Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty Bush). A beautiful sight when covered with hosts of blush-pink blooms is this very rugged and hardy tall grower. Arching branches are graceful, too. Well-named. Give it room, in the sun, and get beauty and refined appearance in return.

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). Refreshing masses of bright flowers deck these small trees, or large shrubs, in July, August and September. The blooms are like crinkled crape, very heavily produced. Need very little care.

HONEYSUCKLES

Lonicera 'Claveys' (Claveys Dwarf Honeysuckle). Many honeysuckles are noted for their beauty and hardiness, but this Dwarf type is outstanding among them. It grows in rounded form, to 3 or 4 feet, retaining very nice, controlled shape even without shearing. When grown without trimming, small yellow flowers appear in spring to be followed by attractive red berries in late summer. Fine in foundation planting, too.

Lonicera korolkowi zabeli (Zabel Honeysuckle). Here is a particularly handsome, big, bush honeysuckle that finally will stand at 8 to 10 feet. Its habit is more or less open. In spring it bears red flowers which are followed by bright berries of red.

Lonicera tatarica varieties (Tatarian Honeysuckle Varieties). We have the white, pink and red flowering forms of this reliable, hardy shrub. Its size, to 8 feet or so, would make it desirable for many screening and border problems.

MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Large, lily-like flowers are rose-red, blended with white. Very bright and cheery. Height to 15 or 18 feet.

Magnolia soulangeana 'Alexander' (Alexander Saucer Magnolia). This vigorous plant is similar to the above except that the flowers are somewhat larger and more pink.

Magnolia stellata (Star Magnolia). Beautiful in bloom, with white flowers showing nicely arranged, strap-shaped petals. The shrub becomes large, rounds off at about 6 to 8 feet.

MOCKORANGES

Philadelphus coronarius 'Golden'; Philadelphus coronarius aureus (Golden Mockorange). The foliage of this valuable low-growing shrub is bright yellow in the early part of the season, changing to soft greenish yellow or chartreuse as the foliage matures. Generally grows only 4 to 5 feet high.

Philadelphus lemoinei (Lemoine Mockorange). Another very fragrant, white-flowered mockorange that is particularly valuable in home plantings for the fact that it does not get too large. The shrub rises to 5 feet, sometimes 6, its habit more or less dense, upright, with slightly arching branches. A fine variety.

Philadelphus virginialis (Virginalis Mockorange). This is the popular semi-double, broad-flowered hybrid mockorange that took the country by storm and still continues to be in greatest demand. Flowers are big enough to be outstanding in any garden.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

PRUNUS (Cherry)

Prunus cistena (Purpleleaf Cherry). A delightful shrub or tree to 10 feet. The leaves are purple and the flowers are single and white.

PRUNUS (Almond Cherries)

Prunus glandulosa (Almond Cherry). A neat little shrub from 3 to 5 feet tall with long slender leaves. The flowers are abundant from white to pink shades. Very hardy and useful.

Prunus glandulosa 'Doublepink'; Prunus glandulosa rosea-plena (Doublepink Almond Cherry). Masses of typically small, double, rose-like balls of bloom in a cheery pink tone. The beauty of this handsome bush, at flowering time, defies description.

Prunus glandulosa 'Doublewhite'; Prunus glandulosa alba-plena (Doublewhite Almond Cherry). Flowers are small, white, double balls borne abundantly all along the graceful branches. One of our hardiest, showiest shrubs, usually of modest height. Give it sunshine.

SHRUB ROSES

Rosa hugonis (Father Hugo Rose). This hardy shrub Rose, also known as Golden Rose of China, is a handsome, upright type with reddish wood and bright yellow flowers. The long upright branches arch over and are covered with flowers in May and June.

Rosa rugosa (Rugosa Rose). Here is a fine shrub that produces fragrant pink flowers from June to September. The foliage is a rich green and wrinkled. A very hardy plant that grows from 4 to 6 feet.

Rosa wichuraiana (Wichura Rose). This rose is a prostrate, trailing plant with foliage that is almost evergreen. The high quality of the foliage and its prostrate habit make it an excellent ground cover. The 2-inch white flowers, borne in clusters, are late blooming.



FLOWERING QUINCE

SPIREAS

Spiraea bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' (Anthony Waterer Spirea). The flat-topped clusters of rosy-red flowers cap loose, gracefully upright bushes to about 3 feet in height. Unusually hardy.

Spiraea bumalda 'Froebel' (Froebel Spirea). Froebel is similar to the above but it is taller and has bright crimson flowers.

Spiraea prunifolia 'Double'; Spiraea prunifolia plena (Bridalwreath Spirea). Small, double, pure white flowers are carried all along the most gracefully-arched branches you will find on any shrub. A clump of three or more, planted out by themselves so there is no interference from surrounding trees or shrubs, soon makes a breathtaking specimen group. Use in borders, too.

Spiraea thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). A round plant with slender, ascending twigs and soft, fine-textured foliage. The white flowers cover the plant in the spring. The fall color is a warm shade of terra cotta.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). Flowers of pure white are carried in round-topped clusters, packed along the graceful, arching branches.

SNOWBERRY

Symphoricarpos albus (Common Snowberry). The chief mark of this fine shrub is seen in late summer, fall and winter when the clusters of fat, pure white berries hang voluptuously at every twig end. Snowberry likes being planted in groups of 3, 5 or more.

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus; Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Indian Currant Coralberry). One of the showiest shrubs of the fall season, its gracefully arching branches loaded with bright red-purple berry-like fruits, the leaves turning brilliantly crimson, and hanging tenaciously for weeks before they drop away.

SYRINGAS

Syringa persica (Persian Lilac). This is an all-time favorite with lilac lovers, the loose, broad panicles of fragrant pale lilac flowers noteworthy for the attractive way they are carried over the entire crown. The bushes themselves have distinctive form, the upright branches gradually arching outward in graceful fashion.

Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac). The delightfully fragrant oldtimer of grandmother's garden, rugged and sturdy. Crowded all over the rounded, wide crown in May with heavy-scented trusses of lilac-purple bloom. The more light they can get from all sides, the more beautiful and bushy do they remain.

Syringa vulgaris hybrids (French Hybrids). This highly developed group of lilacs bears magnificent trusses of single or double fragrant blooms in a wide range of colors during May. Being grafted, these lilacs cause very little trouble with suckering. Usually available in blue, white, pink, red, and purple varieties. Height 8 to 10 feet when mature.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum carlesi (Koreanspice Viburnum; Fragrant Viburnum). This introduction has very fragrant white flowers. The leaves of this 5 foot shrub are a light green, turning a soft red in the fall.

Viburnum dilatatum (Linden Viburnum). An 8 to 10 foot shrub with rounded leaves, white flowers in May and June and persistent scarlet berries that follow the fine show of blossoms.

Viburnum opulus 'Common Snowball'; Viburnum opulus sterile or roseum (Common Snowball). Nothing is quite so spectacular as one of these shrubs when it stands clothed in May and June with its masses of white "Snowballs."

Viburnum setigerum (Tea Viburnum). This is an upright, rather narrow plant, with large, handsome leaves. It produces a fine crop of brilliant scarlet berries. To 8 feet or more.

Viburnum tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum). One of the best. The flat sprays of white flowers are unmatched. The horizontal branching habit of this upright shrub makes it unique. The fall color, deep wine red, is a welcome addition.

Vitex agnuscastus latifolia; Vitex macrophylla (Hardy Lilac Chastetree). This graceful, arching shrub has rather large, very dark green leaves. Lilac to lavender flowers.

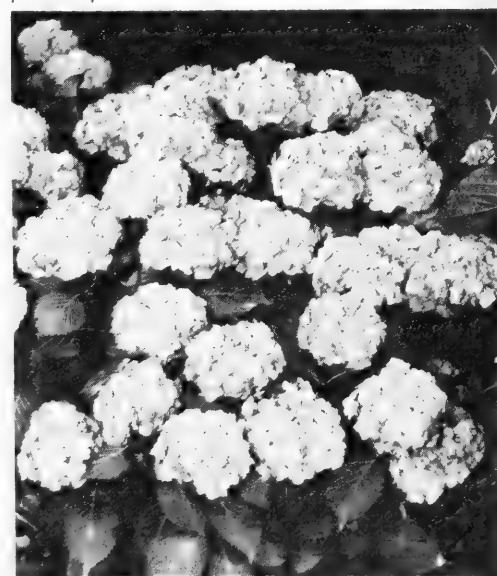
WEIGELAS

These are the plants we depend upon to give us flowers after the spring rush of bloom is over.

Weigela 'Eva Rathke.' Masses of ruby-red, trumpet-shaped flowers in spring.

Weigela 'Rosea.' Taller, with light pink flowers in spring and early summer.

Weigela 'Vanicek.' Rich, ruby-red, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer.



HYDRANGEA

ROSE

EVER-POPULAR HYBRID TEA ROSES

Here are the most reliable kinds of these long-time favorites, the bush or shrubby hybrids that have been the backbone of rose plantings in home gardens for years and years.

Hybrid Tea Roses

ORANGE AND MULTICOLORED

Angel's Wings (P.A.F.). The cream yellow buds of this handsome rose open into creamy white flowers with a touch of pink.



Forty-niner (Pat. No. 792). One of the brightest of all the two-toned or bicolor varieties, the flowers with petals vividly red on the inside, bright yellow on the outside, a real eyecatching combination anywhere. Blooms retain their colors very well, and last a long time, both on the bush and indoors in cut bouquets. The forty-niner bushes tend to be upright.



Garden Party (Pat. 1814). A cross between Charlotte Armstrong and Peace results in this Hybrid Tea that has won All-America Honors for 1960! It has a Peace-like flower of pale ivory flushed with pink.

Living (Pat. 1463). Good blood behind this rose, and it shows in the sturdy vigor and beauty. Buds are large, long pointed. Flowers have superb lasting qualities, semi-double, the color a bright vermillion to scarlet, each petal tinted canary yellow at the base.

Love Song (Pat. 1360). This well formed, very double rose is watermelon pink. Vivid yellow reverse. The plant is ascending in its habit of growth and has dark, waxy leaves.

Mojave (Pat. 1176). This variety came from a cross involving the highly popular Charlotte Armstrong rose, and carries many of the fine qualities of that parent. The color is a beautiful blend of salmon, apricot and orange. In cool weather the salmon is prone to change to nasturtium-red, with stronger apricot-orange tones developing. The bush is an upright.

SUTTER'S GOLD

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

MOJAVE

PINKS

Confidence (Pat. 1192). A fully double flower to 4½ inches. The high centered blooms are light pink to yellow blend. The foliage on this upright, bushy plant is dark green.

First Love (Pat. 921). Distinctive among the fine pink hybrid teas for its charming color variations, in pastels, embodying light pink, deep pink and pale orchid, with touches of rose red. Buds are beautifully long-pointed, the open flower lighter, more airy, than many others. Blooms are carried on long stems, in great profusion.



Helen Traubel (Pat. 1028). Flower color varies with the weather, ranging from a light, sparkling pink to a gorgeous luminous apricot. Large, long buds, the open flowers magnificent.

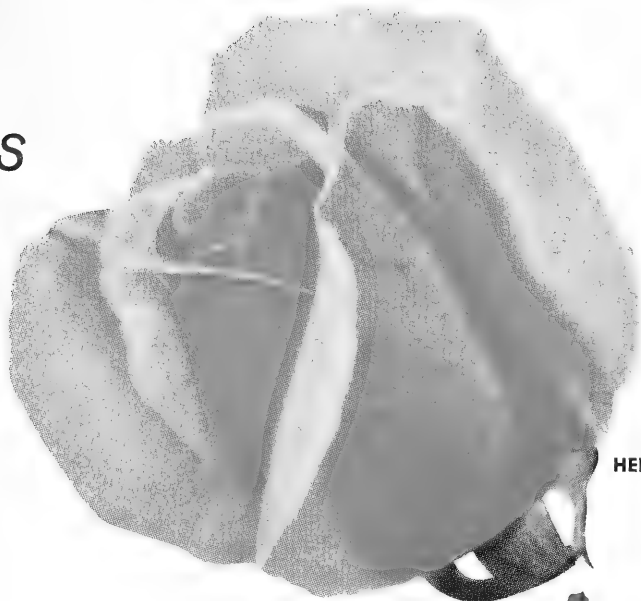
Kordes Perfecta (Pat. 1604). Brand new, said to be the finest rose of modern times. A mammoth bloom, with 75 petals, cream in basic color, overlaid and veined with deep pink, the outside also deep pink shading to yellow toward the bottom of each petal. A huge and magnificent thing. The foliage is large, vigorous-looking, and the plants tend to be heavy producers of numerous basal shoots, a most desirable character.

Picture. Here is a most appealing rose-pink variety, the color unusually clear. The medium-sized, high-centered blooms, with beautifully flared-back petals, are tops for perfection of form. The bush is of compact, moderate size and height but is one of the most free-flowering of hybrid teas.

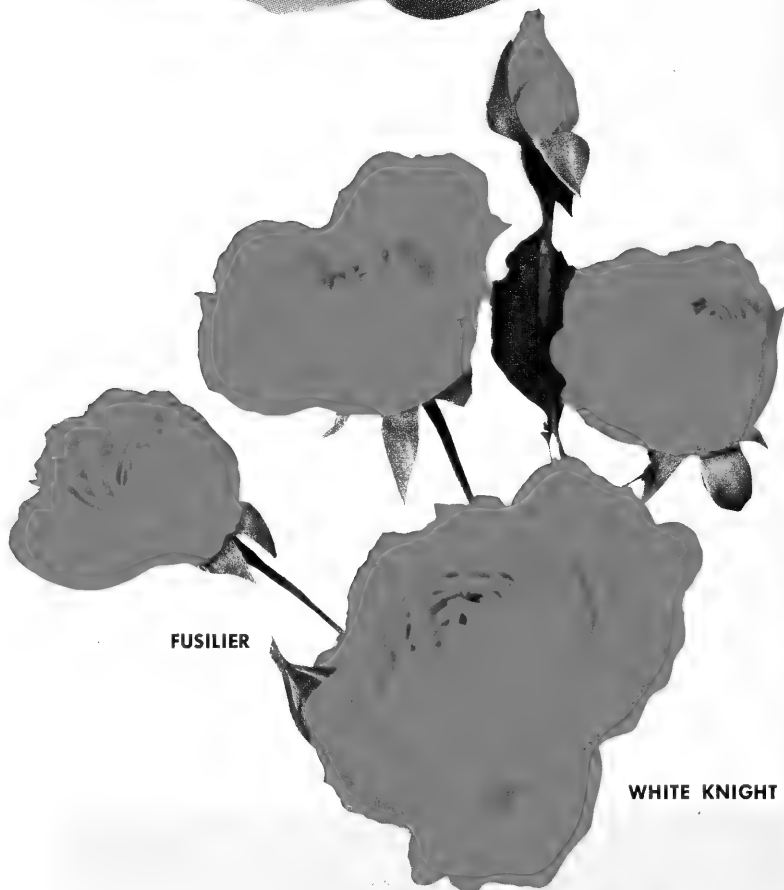
Pink Peace (Pat. Pend.). A rose of tremendous beauty and size, by the originator of Peace. Mammoth flowers are deep, dusty pink, and even more freely produced than on Peace. Shapely, fat buds open to very double, very full-cupped flowers, to 6 inches across.



Tiffany (Pat. 1304). A jewel among roses is this All-America winner with flowers of deep, glowing pink, set off with warm, golden hues outside and at the bases of the petals. Buds are long, slender, graceful, the flower opening beautifully. Tiffany is an upright grower, the foliage a good, dark green. Blooms are carried on strongly erect stems that are practically thornless, fine for cutting.



HELEN TRAUBEL



FUSILIER

WHITE KNIGHT

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG



ROSES

always a favorite

More Hybrid Teas . . .



FASHION



CHRISTOPHER STONE



TIFFANY

REDS

Christopher Stone. This one always ranks high in national rose-popularity surveys, popular everywhere. A classic red, brilliantly crimson-scarlet, the color deepening as the flower ages.



Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1167). Without a doubt one of the finest of all reds, an ideal big-type rose. The long, tapering, maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers become almost iridescent in shadings to deep, brilliant crimson-red tones. Cutting stems of good length, the blooms lasting for a week. The bush is compact, the leaves abundant, large, dark green, semi-glossy.

Crimson Glory. Beautiful blooms of darkest velvety-crimson, produced in great profusion, are one of the features of this vigorous variety. An exceptionally free-flowering sort. A strong-growing variety of more wide-spreading habit than most with large, good-looking foliage that carries longer into the winter, too. Blossoms are noted for their fragrance. It is one of the sweetest-scented of all varieties; a leader among old and new kinds in this respect.

Midnight (Pat. 1542). Rich and velvety, the basic black-red color full of hidden fires and shadowy undertones. Buds are slender, lovely, borne on long, strong, straight stems, ideal for cutting. Flowers with a deliciously spicy fragrance. Tall, vigorous-growing, the leaves large, glossy green.

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Clear, sparkling red flowers of large size that do not fade. The blossoms run 6 inches in diameter, very beautiful. Fragrance is very good, too, reminding a bit of raspberries.



Tallyho (Pat. 828). This variety grows lustily into an exceptionally robust, vigorous bush that is noted for the way it continuously produces large, full blooms of bright cerise-pink shade. It is typical of the larger sorts that should never be planted less than 2½ feet apart. Foliage is medium-sized. The flowers are fragrant.

CERISE REDS



Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455). Still the standard of perfection among red roses. The long-pointed buds open perfectly to form gracefully tailored flowers in cerise-red, each petal margined with a silvery line.



Grande Duchess Charlotte (Pat. 774). Buds are long, pointed, a rich claret red changing as the flower opens to a lovely begonia-rose. A fragrant variety in an unusual color.

WHITE



White Knight (Pat. 1359). Immaculate, icy-white flowers highlight this variety. The buds are long, pointed, opening into beautiful, double flowers that stay white and unblemished.

YELLOWS

Golden Masterpiece (Pat. 1284). This is one of the near-ideal types of roses that home gardeners are looking for, namely, kinds that possess tough, dark green, glossy, strong-looking leaves that can resist the powdery mildew disease. Also, in the case of Golden Masterpiece, it is reputed to produce the biggest flowers of any yellow rose.

Isobel Harkness (P.A.F.). A beautiful yellow-flowered variety, the blooms high-centered, flaring widely as they open, to display yellow-tipped stamens. A vigorous grower with clean, glossy foliage.

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont. A lovely golden yellow with fragrant, many-petaled blooms. A bushy grower, very free-flowering.



Peace (Pat. 591). The most outstanding rose to be introduced in recent years, the variety that sparked much of the modern hybridizing that has led to such marked improvement. Flowers of Peace are gigantic, many-petaled, rich yellow in the bud, opening yellow at the base and merging into delightful pink at the edges.



Sutter's Gold (Pat. 885). Magnificent buds are red-orange, opening to large yellow flowers of wonderful fragrance. Excellent for disease-resistant foliage, too. A top-notch bedding variety, fine for cut blooms.



Roses marked with this symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.

Floribundas

Circus (Pat. 1382). The predominant color is yellow but during the flowering season you will see a full, enticing range of colors . . . orange, apple blossom pink, buff and scarlet-red. Flowers are borne in clusters, profusely produced, have a delicate, sweet fragrance.

Else Poulsen. This tall, slightly fragrant rose, highly rated for its quality, has splendid large, bright rose-pink flowers.

Fashion (Pat. 789). One of the most beautiful colors to be found in roses, a lively, luminescent coral pink, often also described as salmon-peach. A very free-flowering variety, and fragrant. Stems are cut short.

Fire King (Pat. 1758). Winner of the All-America Award for 1960! This floribunda produces masses of full double, long lasting blooms. Upright growing habit. Vigorous growth produces deep, dark, rich green foliage with reddish cast in tips of young canes and leaves. Ideal for medium high hedges.

Fusilier (P.R.R.). The All-America winner for 1958 with brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange, frilled flowers in immense clusters. A hardy, easy-to-grow variety that has the added advantage of "cleaning" itself, dropping the old petals rather than holding them after they die and turn brown.

Gold Cup (Pat. 1683). Another All-America winner in 1958, its flowers clear, shining yellow, with rich, unfading qualities that mark it as exceptional. A fine grower everywhere, the plant low and spreading with fine, lustrous resistant foliage.

Goldilocks. (Pat. 672). This variety produces unusually large flowers for its class, the large, fully double blooms, rich golden yellow at first, then turning to creamy-yellows, almost having the appearance and carriage of those of a hybrid tea. Blossoms last a long time, and are produced in great numbers on bushy, more or less spreading plants.

Heat Wave (P.A.F.). One of the best roses, its flaming orange-scarlet flowers of finest form and greatest brilliance. Petals fall clean after the bloom is spent. Blossoms in clusters, on long stems. Foliage handsome, disease resistant. Plant height 4-5 feet.

Ivory Fashion (Pat. 1688). The newest ivory white, a 1959 All-America Award winner. Flowers are large, graceful and high-pointed, carried in clusters of 5 to 10. Blossoms open slowly, retaining a fresh appearance right to the end. The petals are heavy textured, with good substance. Foliage is disease resistant, rich, dark green.

Jiminy Cricket (Pat. 1346). A showy floribunda with masses of tangerine-red buds which unfold to intense coral-orange or vermillion, and finish pink-coral. Habit of the plant is vigorously upright, the leaves glossy bronze-green when young, then lustrous green.

Lavender Girl (Pat. 1672). Recognized as the finest of all lavender roses, a brand new introduction. Flower buds are handsomely formed, urn-shaped, with a ruby-red tinge that changes to rosy-lavender as they expand, the edges of the petals magenta. The fully mature flowers are lovely, soft lavender. The bushes are fairly low in stature, the foliage disease resistant.

Pinkie (Pat. 712). This rose produces small double pink blooms that are almost perfection. The fragrant blooms emerge from long slender buds. Furthermore, it blooms almost continuously from spring until fall.

Pinocchio (Pat. 484). Flowers produced in big clusters, the buds salmon-pink flushed with gold tones at the base of the petals, the open blooms changing to soft, lucid pink that shades to deeper pink at the edges. Plant of low, bushy habit, to 24 inches, the foliage a rich, dark green, and disease resistant.

Red Pinocchio (Pat. 812). Another highly rated, medium sized, fragrant floribunda. The large, rich carmine flowers, over 3 inches in diameter, are borne in large, unfading clusters. As the flower opens it gradually deepens in color. A prolific bloomer.

Sarabande (Pat. 1761). Another All-America Award winner for 1960! A semi-double floribunda rose of bright orient red with striking yellow stamens. Blossoms early and continues through the season. Low and compact.

Spartan (Pat. 1357). A beautiful, hardy floribunda that begins flowering early and continues to frost. The buds are burnt-orange at first, slowly expanding to hybrid tea-like, high-centered blooms of bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral. The fragrant flowers are borne in clusters, mainly, sometimes singly, on long stems.

Vogue (Pat. 926). Related to the popular variety Fashion, Vogue combines a taller growth habit with abundant production of beautifully-formed, 3½-inch, fully double flowers that feature a new oriental-red color, with the base of the petals shading to gold.

White Bouquet (Pat. 1415). The flowers of this beautiful variety are huge, up to 5 inches in diameter, of pure and sparkling white, with a sweet, spicy fragrance. They develop both in clusters and singly, opening constantly and showing off handsomely contrasted against the dark, lustrous foliage.

Wildfire (Pat. 1381). The flowers are dazzling, brilliant scarlet in color, produced in large spray-like clusters that completely cover the plant. A medium-height grower with excellent foliage. The blooms are long-lasting.



CLIMBER HIGH NOON



BUCCANEER



PICTURE

ROSE

KORDES
PERFECTA



CRIMSON GLORY

Climbers

Blaze. Here is an improved form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, this variety a modest grower but very prolific, that produces a mantle of vividly red, semi-double blooms.

Blossom Time (Pat. 1240). A very fragrant, highly rated climber with light pink tones, slightly deeper on the outside, in a hybrid tea form. It is a profuse bloomer all season and grows to moderate height.

Cl. Cecile Brunner. The charming pink "sweetheart" rose in every detail except that it is a climbing form. Blooms are lovely, a delicate pink and tiny, with heavy spring crop, then continuing throughout the summer. Can get to 15 or 20 feet.

Cl. Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1528). Like the bush form, the flowers are large, rich, deep, vivid red, borne on fine, long stems that are ideal for cutting. Foliage is beautiful, dark green and leathery.

Cl. Crimson Glory (Pat. 736). The fragrant flowers of this climber are large, semi-double blooms of deep, velvety crimson. To 8 or 10 feet. Hardy.



Golden Showers (Pat. 1557). Blooms are big, high-centered, opening to 4-5 inches in diameter, the color a clear daffodil yellow. They are carried in great abundance all summer, on long, very decorative, bronzy stems. Foliage is excellent, too, large, leathery, and highly resistant.



High Noon (Pat. 704). Intense clear yellow buds, borne on long, thornless stems, open all summer long, into the fall. A modified climber that goes to about 8 feet. Foliage is handsome, glossy, resistant.

Climbers continued on page 33

IVORY FASHION



FIRE KING — 1960 All-America



S GARDEN FAVORITES

the finest varieties

....both old and new



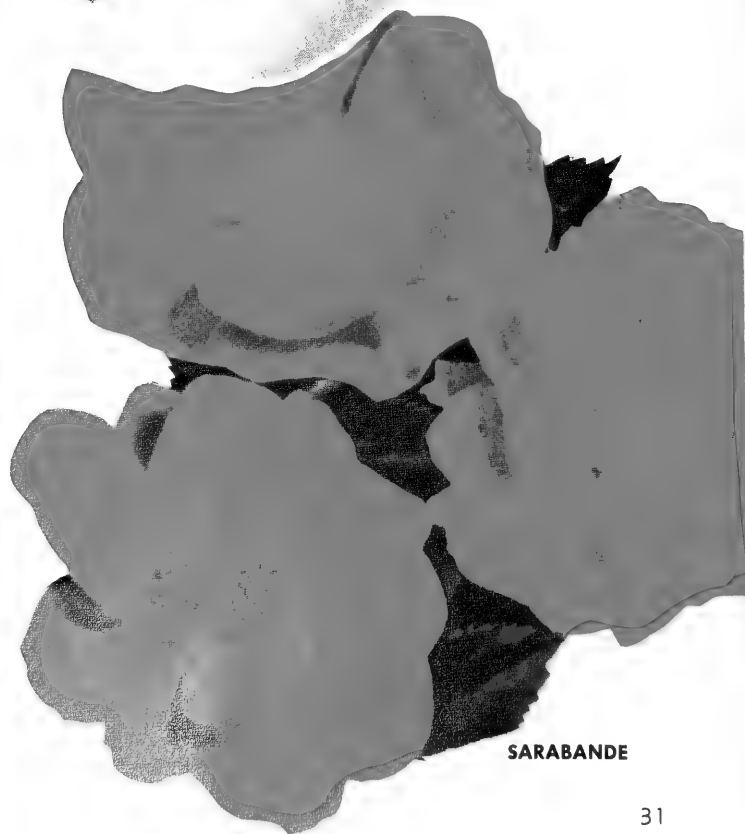
PEACE

Roses are the most popular of all flowering shrubs and climbers, particularly noted for most pleasing habits of constantly recurring bloom of exquisite form, color and fragrance. In the following list are what we think to be the finest varieties for our section, the best of the old, and the new.



GARDEN PARTY

CLIMBING BLAZE



SARABANDE

WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

To help you in selecting the proper plants for different uses and locations we have compiled the following list of plant materials. They are listed by their most commonly used names. The numeral refers to the page numbers where a complete botanical description may be found. The symbols (*) or (†) will be found, indicating whether the plant thrives in (*) or shade (†), respectively. If both symbols are indicated the plant will tolerate both sun and shade. For a complete index see page 2.

EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS

Spring

Azalea* 10
Holly Grape*† 12
Kalmia*† 12
Leucothoe*† 12
Mahonia*† 12
Pieris*† 12
Pyracantha*† 12
Rhododendron† 12

Summer

Abelia*† 10
Leatherleaf
Viburnum*† 12

FRAGRANT PLANTS

Fragrant Viburnum*† 25
Honeysuckle† 24
Lilac† 25
Magnolia† 24
Mock Orange† 24
Roses† 26-31

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS OR SMALL TREES

Spring

Azalea*† 22
Beauty Bush*† 24
Deutzia* 24
Dogwood† 16
Flowering Almond* 25
Flowering Cherry* 17
Flowering
Crabapple* 16, 17
Flowering Peach* 17
Flowering Plum* 17
Flowering Quince* 23
Forsythia* 24
Fragrant Viburnum*† 25
Hawthorn* 16
Lilac* 25
Magnolia*† 24
Red Bud* 16
Snowball* 25
Weigela* 25

Summer

Clethra* 23
Bridal wreath* 25
Butterfly Bush* 22
Chaste Tree* 25
Crape Myrtle* 24
Hydrangea† 24
Hypericum*† 24
Mock Orange* 24
Roses* 26-31
Spirea*† 25

GLOBULAR OR PYRAMIDAL

Berckmann Golden
Arborvitae*† 4
Colorado Spruce* 5, 6
Cryptomeria*† 4
Dwarf Japanese
Yew*† 6
False Cypress* 4
Globe Arborvitae*† 4
Hemlock*† 6
Japanese Yew*† 6
Junipers* 4, 5
Mugho Pine* 5
Norway Spruce* 5

COLUMNAR

Juniper* 5
Yew*† 6, 7

SHOWY BERRIES OR FRUITS

Barberries* 22
Bittersweet*† 35
Celastrus*† 35
Coralberry*† 25
Cotoneaster* 23
Crabapples† 16, 17
Hawthorn† 16
Holly*† 11, 12
Holly Grape*† 12
Honeysuckle* 24
Mahonia*† 12
Pyracantha*† 12
Snowberry*† 25
Viburnum*† 25

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Medium Height

Andromeda*† 12
Abelia*† 10
Arborvitae* 4
Beauty Bush* 24
Boxwood*† 10
Bridal Wreath*† 25
Clethra*† 23
Cotoneaster*† 23
Euonymus*† 10, 24
Flowering Almond* 25
Flowering Quince*† 23
Forsythia*† 24
Holly*† 11
Holly Grape*† 12
Hydrangea*† 24, 25
Kalmia*† 12
Lilac* 25
Mahonia*† 12
Mugho Pine† 5
Pieris*† 12
Pyracantha† 12
Rhododendron† 12
Roses* 26-33
Viburnums*† 12, 25
Weigela* 25
Yews*† 6, 7

PLANTS FOR BOXES OR TUBS

Azaleas*† 10, 22
Boxwood*† 10
Floribunda Roses* 29
Flowering Almond† 25
Flowering Quince*† 23
Hydrangea*† 24, 25
Juniper* 4, 5
Mugho Pine* 5
Pieris*† 12
Rhododendron*† 12
Yews*† 6, 7

LOW SHRUBS FOR MASSING

(Use this group in front
of porches or under
windows, etc.)

Almond Cherry† 25
Azalea*† 10, 22
Barberry* 22
Boxwood*† 10
Cotoneaster*† 23
Holly, Japanese*† 11
Hypericum*† 24
Junipers* 4, 5
Leucothoe*† 12
Mugho Pine* 5
Pfizer Juniper* 4
Skimmia† 12

PLANTS FOR ESPALIER OR TRELLIS

Clematis*† 35
Climbing Roses* 30, 31
Climbing
Hydrangea*† 35
Ivy*† 35
Magnolia*† 24
Pyracantha* 12
Silverlace Vine*† 35
Trumpet creeper*† 35

TALL PLANTS FOR SCREENS OR BACKGROUNDS

Arborvitae* 4
Cotoneaster*† 23
False Cypress*† 4
Hemlock*† 6
Holly, American*† 11
Honeysuckle* 24, 25
Juniper* 4, 5
Mock Orange* 24
Pines*† 5
Pyracantha* 12
Spruce* 5, 6
Viburnums*† 12, 25

FORMAL TRIMMED HEDGES

Abelia*† 10
Arborvitae* 4
Cotoneaster*† 10
English Boxwood*† 10
Euonymus*† 10, 24
False Cypress*† 4
Fir*† 5
Hemlock*† 6
Holly*† 11
Junipers* 4, 5
Privet* 35
Pyracantha* 12
Viburnums*† 12, 25
Yews*† 6, 7

INFORMAL (UNTRIMMED) HEDGES

Abelia*† 10
Azalea*† 10, 22
Barberry* 22
Beauty Bush* 24
Bridal Wreath*† 25
Clethra*† 23
Cotoneaster*† 23
Euonymus*† 10, 24
Floribunda Roses* 29
Flowering Quince*† 23
Holly*† 11
Honeysuckle* 24, 25
Hydrangea*† 24, 25
Lilacs* 25
Mock Orange* 24
Privet*† 35
Pyracantha* 12
Roses* 26-33
Shrub Roses* 25
Snowball*† 25
Viburnums*† 12, 25
Yew*† 6, 7

BORDER TREES

Ash, Mountain* 17
Crab,
All Varieties* 16, 17
Locust* 16
Plum* 17
Olive, Russian* 16

TREES WITH SHOWY FLOWERS

Crabapples* 16
Dogwood*† 16
Flowering Cherries* 17
Flowering Peach* 17
Flowering Plum* 17
Halesia*† 16
Koelreuteria* 16
Laburnum* 16
Oxydendrum* 17
Sophora* 17
Styrax*† 17

TREES WITH GOOD FALL COLOR

Birches* 15, 16
Dogwoods*† 16
Ginkgo* 16
Maples* 14, 15
Oaks* 17
Oxydendrum* 17
Sorbus* 17

FAST GROWING TREES

Ash, Green* 16
Locusts* 16
Poplar, Boleana* 17
Poplar, Lombardy* 17
Willow* 17

LAWN TREES

Ash, Green* 16
Ash, Mountain* 17
Birch, Cut Leaf
Weeping* 16
Crab,
All Varieties* 16, 17
Locust* 16
Maples* 14, 15
Plum* 17
Willow, Niobe
Weeping* 17

**FOR MORE HELPFUL
LANDSCAPE SUGGESTIONS**

SEE PAGES

2, 5, 8, 9, 13, 33

More Climbing Roses

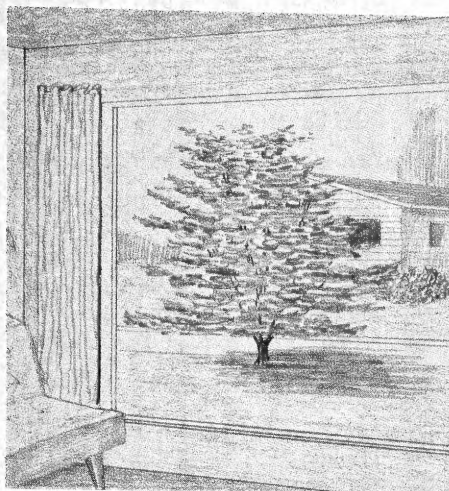
Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). Flowers and foliage typically beautiful, like the bush form. Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink which darkens as the flower matures. Leaves of shiny, healthy-looking dark green, leathery and disease resistant.

Cl. Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1615). Every fine quality of the bush form is found in this climber. The flowers a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. Foliage unbeatable, leathery, shiny, resistant.

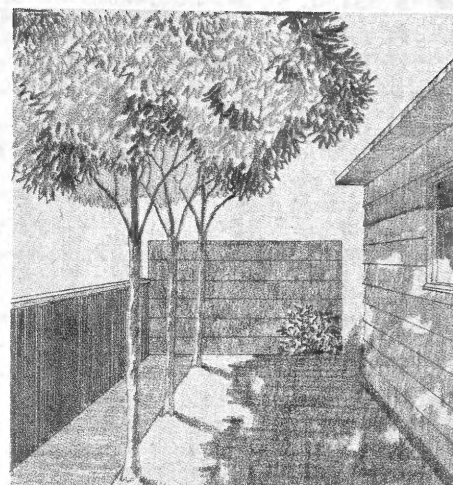
Snowbird. A very free bloomer, the flowers of icy, clear white.

Spectacular (Pat. 1416). Bright, scarlet buds open to full-double flowers of orange-red that are carried abundantly in clusters averaging 3 to 4 per stem. The large, glossy green leaves make a perfect background for the brilliant flower masses.

Cl. Talisman. A well known, hardy, ever-blooming climber that attains 15 to 20 feet. This one has yellow flowers with copper and red tones.



Use small trees near the corner of the home instead of shrubs if the city sidewalk is near. By so doing windows may be partially screened and you have the advantage of being able to look into an interesting tree rather than into the confusion of the street. Dogwoods, Flowering Cherries, and Japanese Maples will lend themselves to this situation.



Use small trees to shade a west wall or a portion of the roof. If you can get a shadow on the wall or over a window, the house will not heat up so badly in the afternoon. Small trees can be used if space is limited and they may be planted eight or ten feet from the house. This will be a spot for a Hawthorn, Redbud, or Flowering Plum.

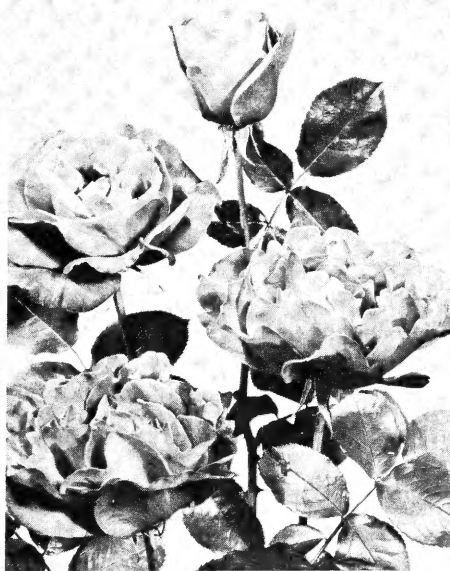
Grandiflora Roses

We offer here some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor and robustness, as a class. The flowers incline more toward the perfection of form of the hybrid teas. The habit of the floribunda parents toward producing blooms in expansive clusters, rather than bearing them singly, marks the grandifloras. Furthermore, there is the factor of fine, disease-resistant foliage in most of them, a favorable quality.

Buccaneer (Pat. 1119). Authorities agree that this variety is one of the most brilliantly intense yellow roses yet introduced. The buds are urn-shaped, medium to large in size and the expanded blooms form a wide cup shape of buttercup yellow tones. They last well. The flowers are carried either singly or two or three in a cluster on long, strong stems. The plant is vigorous, upright and tall.

Carrousel (Pat. 1066). This variety has all the fine qualities we now associate with the best of the grandifloras. Buds are dark crimson, the opening flowers changing slightly to a strong, non-fading, dark, velvety red. Its habit of producing hosts of flowers all through the season makes it a most striking plant. Fine for bedding or for planting in groups in open, sunny positions in the mixed border. The bush grows to four feet when well grown, and the leaves are resistant to powdery mildew.

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). The beautifully formed buds, long and graceful in outline, are orange-scarlet, opening into lovely high-centered flowers of salmon-

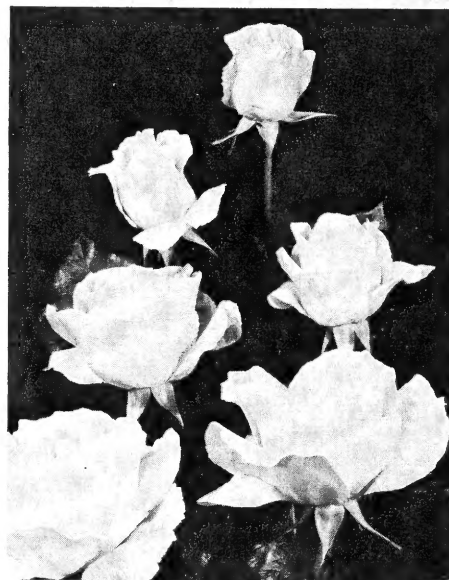


STARFIRE

orange hue, freely produced through the summer and into autumn. The bush is tall, robust and carries its crop of flowers in long-stemmed clusters. The vigorous plant is clothed handsomely with heavy-textured, dark green foliage that is resistant to powdery mildew disease.



Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1259). This is the variety that started the new grandiflora class. A magnificent rose, one that we think cannot be beaten. The flowers are most beautiful, a bright, cherry blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. They fairly glow when seen against the background of the deep green, heavily-textured, glossy foliage. The bush is unusually vigorous. An upright grower that gets to 4 feet or more in height without difficulty. The fragrant blooms are borne singly, or few in a cluster, on long, strong stems that are almost thornless. Leaves resist powdery mildew.



QUEEN ELIZABETH

Rondelay (Pat. 1280). Buds are dark red, opening to lighter and brighter reds as the petals unfold into the mature, shapely flower, of perfectly double form. The bush itself is robust, vigorous and tall, clothed with large, healthy-looking leaves that are exceptionally resistant to disease. The blooms are fragrant, produced on long stems. Fine for long-lasting cut flowers, and fragrant.

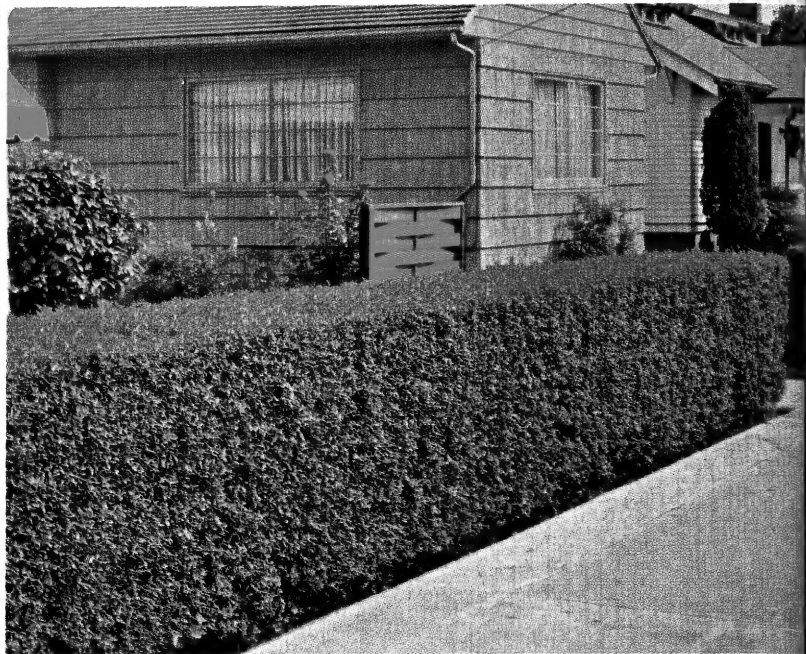


Starfire (P.A.F.). The latest of its class, perhaps the most modern of all roses is this brand new grandiflora of outstanding beauty, an **All-America Award winner for 1959**. The flowers are bright, non-fading-currant red, each velvety petal with a uniquely luminous texture and depth. This is another tall-growing grandiflora, the blooms produced profusely, either singly or in few-bloomed clusters, on clean, long, strong stems. They are fine for long-lasting cutflower uses.

VINES • HEDGES



CLIMBING HYDRANGEA



COMMON PRIVET



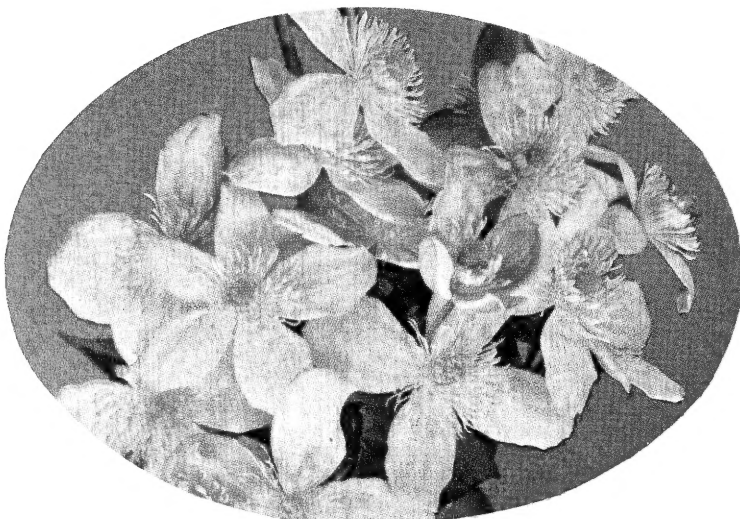
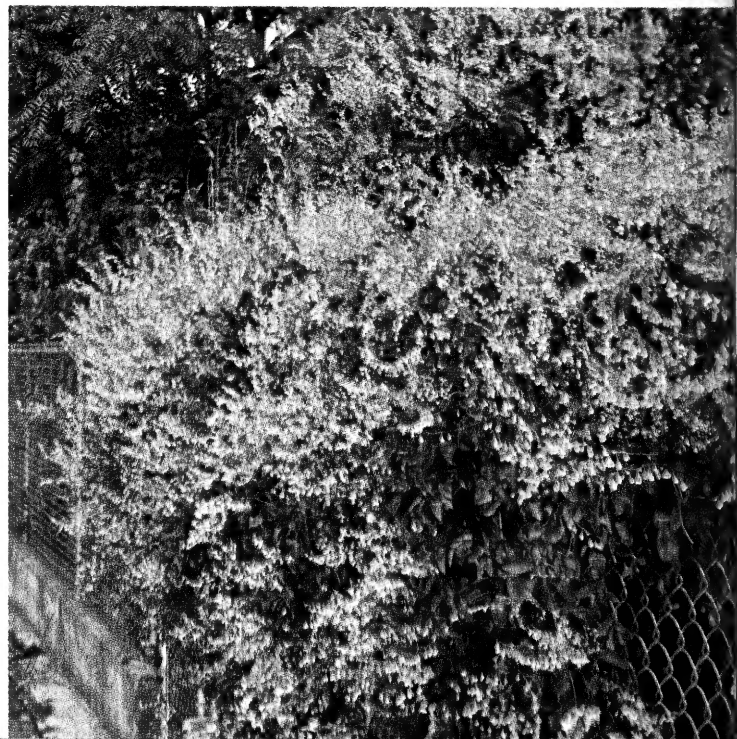
BRIDALWREATH SPIRAEA

Ground Covers

Ajuga reptans (Carpet Bugle). This very vigorous, spreading ground cover sends up spikes of blue flowers at about the time the Mollis Azaleas bloom. The foliage is dark and glossy with bronzy or purplish tones in some varieties. It is at its best in a partially shaded location. Tops as a ground cover.

Euonymus fortunei coloratus (Purpleleaf Wintercreeper). A very good ground cover with leafy, trailing stems that have inch-long, evergreen leaves. The foliage takes on an attractive purplish red in the fall and winter months.

SILVERLACE VINE



CLEMATIS

ES • GROUNDCOVERS

More Ground Covers

IVY

Hedera helix (English Ivy). One of the finest and easiest-to-grow groundcovers for sun or shade.

Hedera helix 'Baltic' (Baltic Ivy). This is a small leaved, more delicate plant in appearance, but nevertheless hardy ground cover. Useful for covering smaller areas.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston Ivy). Brilliant for fall foliage color, but can support itself on brick, concrete, stucco, masonry. A dual purpose plant that serves as a ground cover, also.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Halls Japanese Honeysuckle). A lovely evergreen vine with us, noted not only for very fragrant, white flowers that change to yellow, but equally for its vigor and hardiness. Fences, groundcovers.

Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra). A perfect evergreen ground cover for shady places under trees or on the north side of the house. The very dark foliage is decorated by white flowers. Grows to form a dense carpet about 12 inches deep.

Rosa wichuraiana (Wichura Rose). This trailing rose with the outstanding foliage is described under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Vinca minor (Periwinkle or Myrtle). Another outstanding, low growing, evergreen ground cover. This one has a multitude of blue flowers in the spring. Does well in the sun or deep shade.

Hedge Plants

BARBERRIES

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A dense, round shrub to 3 or 4 feet that is excellent as a low, free-growing hedge. Attractive for its brilliant fall color, bright red berries.

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea (Redleaf Japanese Barberry). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun.

PRIVETS

Ligustrum amurense (Amur Privet). This is a tall, upright growing shrub with semi-evergreen leaves. The flowers are white, borne in small, lilac-like clusters. Very hardy and reliable under all conditions of climate.

Ligustrum ibolium (Ibolium Privet). This hybrid that has two hardy parents is an ascending, dense plant that can be clipped to form a hedge of your choice. This will assure you of privacy.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet). The California Privet, oddly enough, is a native of Japan. The stems are very erect; consequently, it can be formed into a narrow hedge of any height desired. It is deciduous or half evergreen.

More Hedge Plants

Lonicera 'Claveys' (Claveys Dwarf Honeysuckle). It is very easy to become enthusiastic over the possibility of this most outstanding variety in its use for hedging. It tends to grow slowly to heights normally at around 3 to 4 feet. Spaced 18 to 24 inches apart along the row, young plants close quickly to form an almost solid wall of green.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). This dense, rounded shrub with arching branches forms a fine, free growing hedge. See description under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Vines

Campsis radicans; Bignonia radicans (Trumpet creeper). We have this climbing vine and some of its color-form varieties. It is a hardy plant that can climb to as much as 30 feet. It is a shrubby vine with blooms that range from orange to scarlet.

Celastrus orbiculata (Oriental Bittersweet). A twining, deciduous vine with rounded leaves and bright yellow and red berries that are highly decorative in late summer and fall.

Celastrus scandens (American Bittersweet). Similar to the above except that the leaves are less round. It also is a vigorous climber and has attractive orange-yellow berries.

CLEMATIS

Clematis 'Henryi' (Henry Clematis). A large-flowered white, the broad blooms presenting a striking contrast when seen against the intense green of the foliage mass. Flowers full blown in July and August.

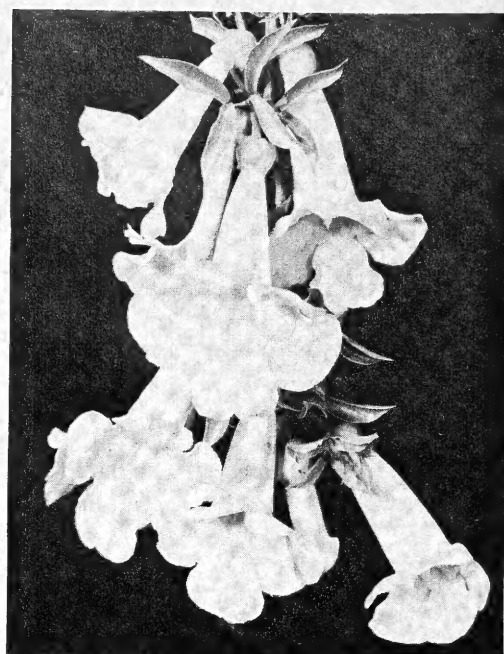
Clematis 'Jackman' (Jackman Clematis). Favored everywhere, and a better type for the warmer sections. Noted for the intensity of its violet-blue flowers. One of the easier varieties to grow well.

Clematis 'Mme. Andre' (Mme. Clematis). The best of the reds, the vine ultimately getting to about 8 feet in height. A free-bloomer, on the crimson-red side, the bright flowers opening in July and August.

Clematis montana rubens (Pink Anemone Clematis). Probably the most vigorous of all clematis, the lovely pink flowers produced in great quantity in spring. Blooms average 2 inches in diameter.

Clematis paniculata (Sweetautumn Clematis). This clematis is desirable for the good show of white flowers that come on in September and October. An excellent vine for an arbor to give shade and equally useful as a screen when planted on a fence.

Clematis 'Ramona' (Ramona Clematis). A light blue or sky-blue beauty that flowers in July. An easy grower in an unusual shade.



TRUMPET VINE

Hydrangea petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea). A vine of exceptional beauty, specially when clinging to masonry walls, by reason of the fine quality of the foliage and the very broad clusters of white flowers.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A fast grower, deciduous, that goes easily to 20 feet, climbing by means of tendrils. For arbors, pergolas, shelters, fences, to cover garages, etc.

Polygonum 'auberti' (Silverlace Vine; Silvervine Fleeceflower). An abundance of silvery-white flowers grace this very hardy, vigorous vine. Casts a good shade from an arbor or makes a dense screen when on a fence.



HONEYSUCKLE



WASHINGTON HAWTHORN

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER



DWARF YEW



FLOWERING PLUM THUNDERCLOUD